



KOREAN REVIEW

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1. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

From old times, Korea is renowned as embroidered land of 3,000 *ri* full of treasures and as "land of the morning calm" for its fine landscape, fertile soil and rich natural wealth.

1) NATURAL CONDITIONS

A. LOCATION

Korea is located in the heart of the east of the Asian continent. Its territory consists of the Korean peninsula extending southward from the north and the islands along the coast line. The northern extremity is lat. $43^{\circ}00'36''$ N., the southern extremity lat. $33^{\circ}06'40''$ N., the western extremity long. $124^{\circ}11'00''$ E. and the eastern extremity long. $131^{\circ}52'33''$ E.

Korea uses the local mean time at the meridian of 135° E.

B. AREA

Korea has an area of 220,791 square kilometres, of which the islands occupy 5,963 square kilometres.

The maximum length is some 1,100 kilometres from north to south and the maximum width is 620 kilometres from east to west (including islands).

C. BOUNDARIES

Korea borders on China and the Soviet Union on the north bounded by the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang Rivers as well as by the seas on the east, the west and the south.

The coast line is 8,693 kilometres long or 87 per cent of the total circumference. The border line is 1,376 kilometres long.

D. PHYSIOGRAPHY

Mountains make up 75 per cent and plains 25 per cent of Korea's territory. The elevation averages 482 metres, about one half of the world's average of 875 metres.

The highest mountain in Korea is Mt. Paekdu-san (2,750 m) which is in the northern border area. On its top lies Chonji (Heavenly Lake) which is 19 kilometres round and 230 metres deep. Mt. Paekdu-san is the sacred mountain of the Korean revolution, which is associated with the immortal history of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. In addition to Mt. Paekdu-san, there are many high and beautiful mountains such as Mt. Kumgang-san, Mt. Myohyang-san, Mt. Taebaek-san, Mt. Chiri-san and Mt. Halla-san. Of these, Mt. Kumgang-san has won world-wide fame for its superb scenery. As many as 12,000 peaks, multitudes of strangely-shaped crags and boulders, many waterfalls, including the Kuryong (Nine Dragon) Falls, crystal-clear

streams, more than 710 species of wild plants and mountain birds—all these are in perfect harmony.

Most of the plains are situated in the middle and lower reaches of the large rivers and in the coastal areas. The Pyongyang Peneplain and the Yonbaek and Honam Plains lie on the west coast, the Hamhung and Yonghung Plains on the east coast, and the Chinju and Kimhae Plains on the south coast.

Each from 300 to 500 square kilometres wide, they are the major crop-growing areas of Korea.

E. SEAS

Korea is a maritime country, sea-bound on three sides. Its East, West and South Seas all join the Pacific Ocean.

The East Sea of Korea is wide and deep, and the coast line has few indentations. The east coast is endowed with many scenic spots. Queer-looking rocks and cliffs, sand beaches and many species and varieties of vegetation form enchanting scenery.

The West Sea is shallow and the rises very high. There is a vast network of tidal flats along the west coast.

The South Sea is extremely indented and has more than 2,000 islands and islets. Major bays are East Korean, Yongil, West Korean and Kanghwa Bays; and major islands are Cheju-do, Kanghwa-do and Koje-do Islands.

F. CLIMATE

The Korean climate is comparatively moderate, and the four seasons are distinct. Korea is a maritime country, but its climate is more affected by the continent than by the ocean. So, the winters are relative-

ly cold and the summers hot. The average annual temperatures are 8° to 12°C. This is quite agreeable to men's social and economic activities. The average temperatures of August, the hottest month, are 24°C. and those of January, the coldest month, are 6°C. below zero.

The springs and autumns are mild and the weather continues to be fine. The average annual rainfall is in the neighbourhood of 1,000 mm. The summer rainfall holds 50-60 per cent of the total amount.

G. RIVERS AND LAKES

Korea has many rivers, big and small. The big ones are the Amnok-gang (821 km), Rakdong-gang, Tuman-gang, Han-gang, Taedong-gang and Kum-gang Rivers. Korea has natural lakes such as Chonji, Kwangpo and Changyon-ho as well as numerous man-made lakes such as Supung-ho, Changjin-ho, Tongno-gang-ho, Yonpung-ho, Sohung-ho, and Manpung-ho. These lakes are widely used for irrigation, water transport, fish-breeding, hydro-power generation and recreation for the working people.

H. HOT SPRINGS AND SPAS

Korea has a great many hot springs and spas. They are found in all parts of the country. Among them are the Sambang spa which contains a high percentage of mineral matter, free carbonic acid and iron ion, the Chuul hot spring which contains radon, the Ryonggang hot spring, the Yangdok hot spring, the Kangso spa and the Okhodong spa. The hot springs and spas in the northern half of the Republic are effective for nervous and gastroenteric disorder, women's diseases, skin diseases, occupational toxicoses,

chronic hepatitis and other complications. They are properly used for the promotion of the working people's health.

2) NATURAL RESOURCES

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...Our country is by no means small both in the area and population. It is also abundant in natural resources....

"Coal, iron ore and many other underground minerals, dense forests, fertile farm lands and vast fishing grounds—all these rich resources are quite sufficient to build a rich and strong country." (*On the Work of Youth and Children and the Tasks of the League of the Socialist Working Youth*, Korean ed., Vol. I, p. 73.)

A. MINERALS

Having a great abundance of varied mineral resources, Korea is widely known as a country full of treasures. Eighty per cent of its territory contains useful minerals. Korea has an inexhaustible deposit of high-caloried bituminous coal and high-grade anthracite. Magnetite, limonite and other iron ore deposits run into billions of tons.

Korea ranks first in the world in graphite and magnesite deposits. In gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and wolfram deposits, too, it is one of the richest countries in the world. Coal, iron ore and many other useful minerals are buried close to the earth's surface. Minerals are abundant and multifarious. So far

more than 370 kinds of minerals have been discovered, of which some 200 are useful.

B. FORESTS

Forests make up 73 per cent of the Korean territory.

There are some 1,100 species of forest plants, of which arbors alone amount to 150.

The forests abound in vegetation of economic value—700 kinds of medicinal plants, 200 kinds of edible herbs and 450 kinds of plants of industrial use. Principal forest plants are larch and pine trees. Ginkgo, paulownia, birch and other trees serve as timber for special use.

As major medicinal plants there are wild *insam*, *Condonopsis pilosula*, *Astralagus membranaceus*, *Schizandra chinensis*, *Lycium chinense*, etc. Wild *insam*, a speciality of Korea, is widely known as “elixir of life”.

Having panacolon, panax-sapogenin and panaxin for its ingredients, this rare and precious medicinal plant is used as a superb hematic and tonic.

C. ANIMALS

Korea abounds in animals of wide variety. Vertebrate animals alone are classified into some 1,000, of which more than 100 are indigenous to this country. They include the Korean tiger, deer, Korean water deer, bear, Paekdu-san white weasel, Korean yellow-necked marten, sable, etc. There are also many kinds of rare birds such as Tristram's woodpecker and crested lark.

D. AQUATICS

The East Sea of Korea belongs to one of the world's four major fishing grounds. As the warm and cold currents meet here, it abounds in fish native to both currents. The latest survey of aquatic resources shows that the fish species alone amount to more than 650, of which 530 are distributed in seas and the remaining 120 in lakes, reservoirs and rivers. Typical fish are *myongtae*, herring, mackerel, anchovy, cuttlefish, salmon-trout and the yellowtail in the East Sea, and croaker, hairtail, lobster and snapper in the West and South Seas.

E. HYDRO-POWER

Korea is blessed with hydro-power resources.

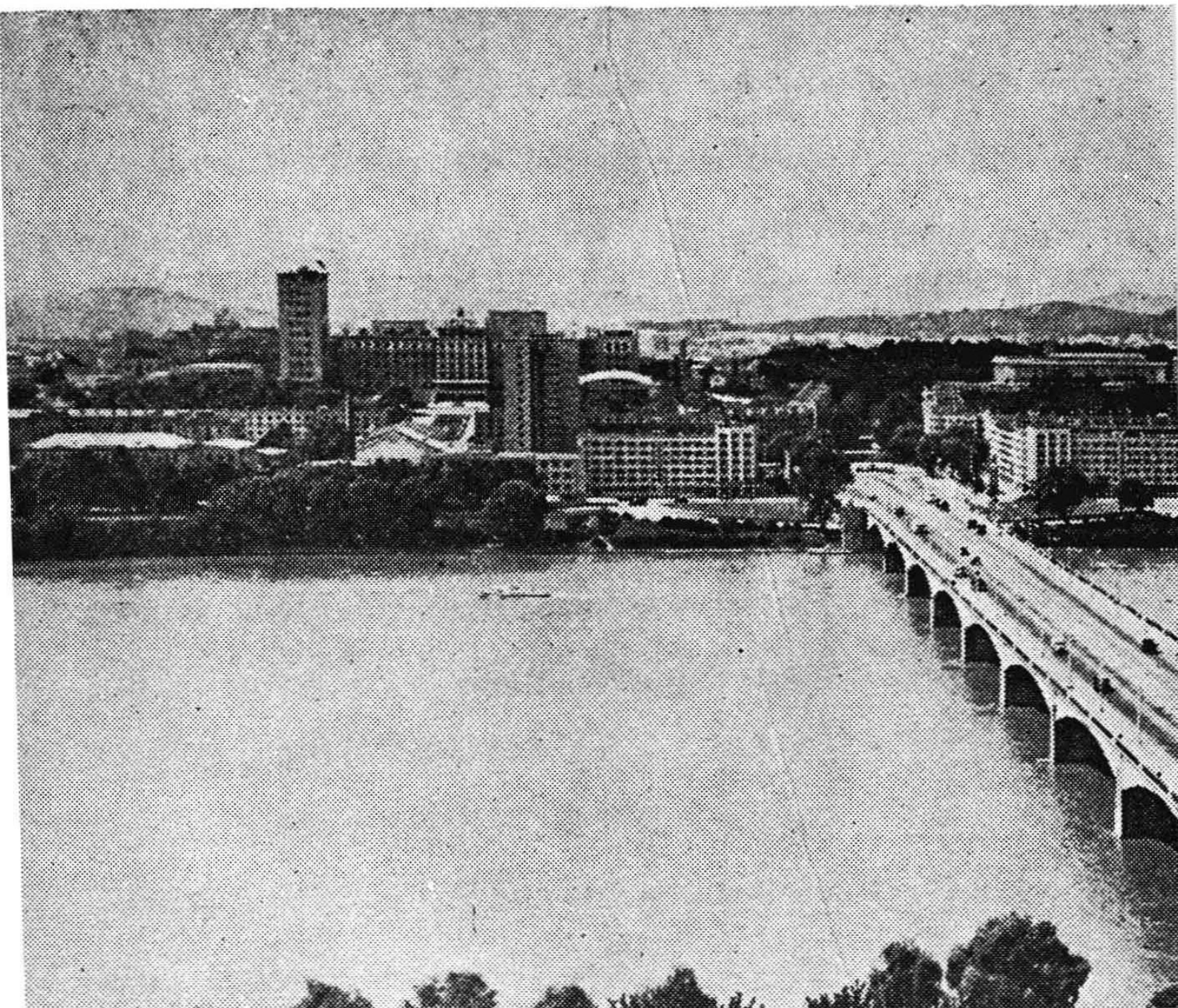
According to the latest survey, they amount to more than 10 million kw. The Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang Rivers furnish rich hydro-power resources.

Indeed, Korea is endowed with rich natural resources. The bulk of them are concentrated in the northern half of the Republic. Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and in accordance with his policy of serving the people, all these natural resources are exploited in a comprehensive and all-round way and turned to good account in consolidating the foundations of the independent national economy and improving the people's living conditions.

3) THE CAPITAL AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

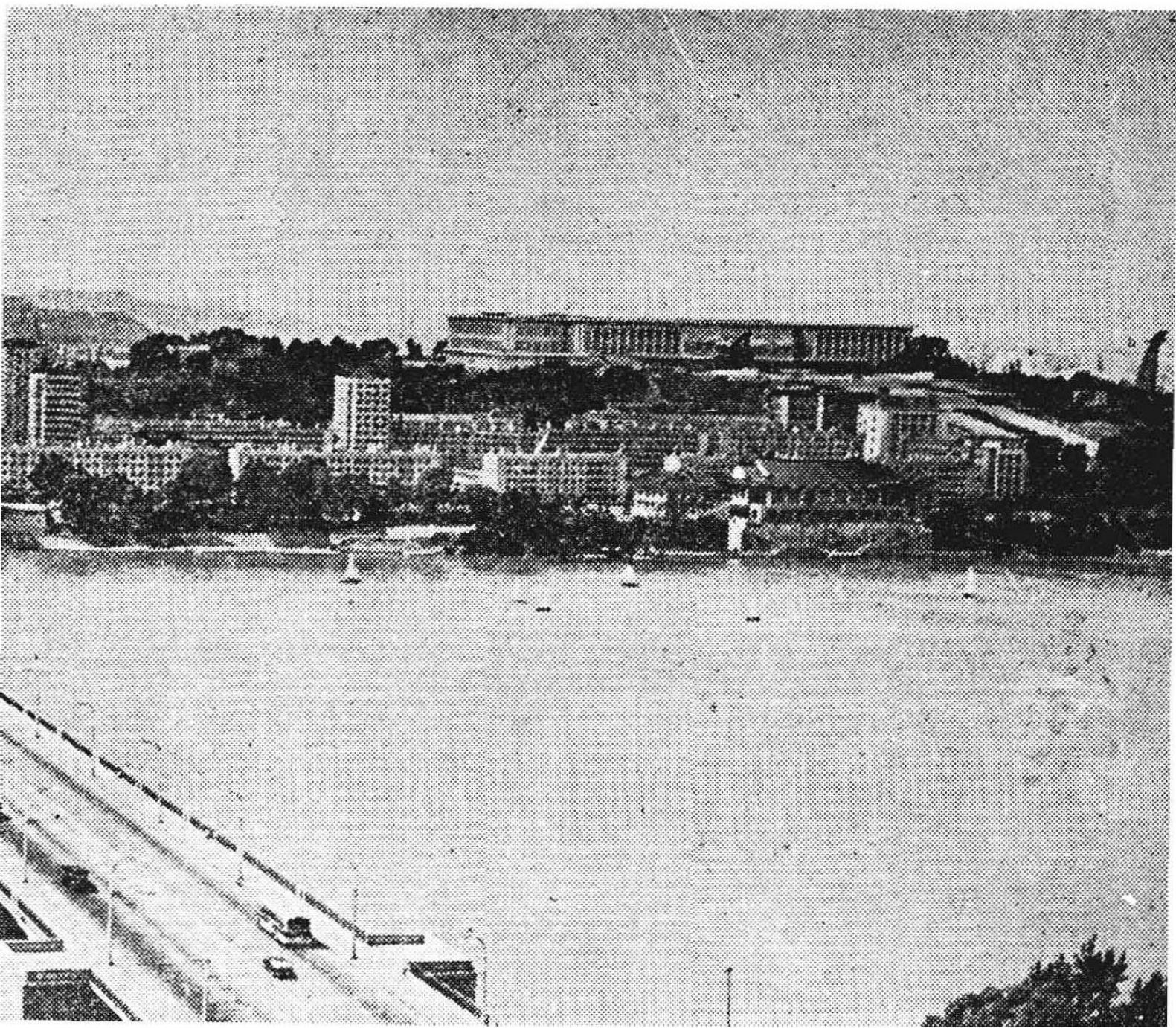
A. CAPITAL

The capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is Pyongyang. Here in this city, more than 1,500 years old, is located Mangyongdae, the historic



place where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood. Pyongyang is the heart of revolution and the glorious capital of socialist Korea. In Pyongyang resides the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and tender-hearted father of the people. Also seated here are the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Demo-

Part of Pyongyang, the capital city of revolution



cratic People's Republic of Korea, which are led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It is in Pyongyang that the Workers' Party of Korea works out all its policies, adorning human history with fresh creations and innovations.

During the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) Pyongyang was reduced to ashes due to the indiscriminate bombing of the US imperialists. They prattled that Pyongyang would not be able to rise again even in a hundred years. However, sagaciously led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people heroically defended Pyongyang, their capital, and, after the war, rebuilt it into a fine, magnificent modern city in a very short period. Now, the looks of Pyongyang change every day. It has many large heavy and light industry factories—machine and building-materials factories, textile mills, food-stuff and daily necessities factories, etc.—as well as close networks of commercial establishments and public service facilities and the dependable supply centres for vegetable, meat, egg and fruit.

On Pyongyang's Mansudae Hill the bronze statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is erected in his honour. There also stand the grand edifice of the Korean Revolution Museum which tells of the glorious history of his revolutionary struggle, and the Chollima Statue which symbolizes the stamina of the heroic Korean people. Located in the capital are the Mangyongdae Revolutionary History Museum, the Chilgol Revolutionary History Museum, the Museum of the Founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, the War Victory Museum, the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Memorial and the National Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

The cultural centre of Korea, Pyongyang has the Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Social Science and many other scientific research institutions, Kim Il Sung University and many other institutes of

higher learning, and schools of all levels. There are also libraries and museums such as the State Central Library, Korean History Museum, Korean Folklore Museum and Korean Art Museum, and many cultural and recreation facilities such as theatres, cinemas and halls of culture.

Pyongyang also boasts of its numerous monumental structures of our age—the Mansudae Assembly Hall, the People's Palace of Culture, the Pyongyang Gymnasium, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, the Pyongyang Acrobatic Theatre, the Pyongyang Metro, the Okryugyo Bridge, etc.

Pyongyang is a city in a park. There are the Moran-bong Park, Taesong-san Pleasure Ground, Potong-gang Pleasure Ground and many other lovely parks and pleasure grounds, all laid out for the recreation and rest of the working people under the meticulous guidance and profound care of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Pyongyang's average per-capita green space is 48 square metres, and, in this respect, it ranks among the world's best cities.

Pyongyang abounds in time-honoured historic relics and sites. Among them are Taedong-mun Gate, Potong-mun Gate, Ulmil-dae Pavilion, Ryongwang-jong Pavilion, the site of an old castle on Mt. Taesong-san and ancient tombs.

B. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

Administrative units consist of provinces (or cities under central authority), cities (or districts), counties and *ri* (or townships, workers' districts and *dong*). In the northern half of the Republic there are nine provinces and two cities under central authority.

**The Names of Provinces and
Cities under Central Authority**

Seats

Pyongyang

South Pyongan Province

North Pyongan Province

Chagang Province

Ryanggang Province

North Hamgyong Province

South Hamgyong Province

Kangwon Province

North Hwanghae Province

South Hwanghae Province

Kaesong

Pyongsong

Sinuiju

Kanggye

Hyesan

Chongjin

Hamhung

Wonsan

Sariwon

Haeju

2. LONG HISTORY

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“Ours is a single nation with 5,000 years of history; it is a valorous, ambitious nation that has been vigorously fighting against foreign invaders and successive reactionary rulers from olden times; and it is a talented nation that has contributed greatly to mankind’s development of science and culture.” (*The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well*, Eng. ed., p. 13.)

1) KOREA IN ANCIENT TIMES AND MIDDLE AGES

The Korean people is a homogeneous nation with a long history, resplendent culture and single language. The Korean peninsula has been inhabited over 500,000 years now. The Paleolithic Age changed into the Neolithic Age around 5,000 B.C. Koreans started using bronze ware in about 2,000 B.C. and ironware in about 1,500 B.C.

With the development of the productive forces and class differentiation, primitive communal society gradually disintegrated and gave way to slave-owning society, the first class society. Ancient Korea, Puyo and Chinguk were slave-owning states that existed in Korea. Ancient Korea, the first ancient state in Ko-

rea, was formed already in 800 to 700 B.C. Some time later Puyo and Chinguk were established. These three ancient states existed till around the 1st century. At that time people were mainly engaged in farming and stockbreeding. They had long employed iron shares and other iron-made farm implements in cultivating grains. They had a highly developed culture in their days and exerted a great influence on the Japan Islands.

Around the 1st century the slave-owning society gave way to feudal society in Korea. First feudal states were Koguryo, Paekje and Silla. They were formed between the 1st century B.C. and 2nd century A.D. and existed till 7th century. Between the close of the 7th century and the beginning of the 10th century there existed United Silla and Palhae. From the early days of the feudal society the people ceaselessly fought against the harsh exploitation and oppression by the ruling classes. In the 9th century the peasants throughout the country rose in revolt and dealt the feudal rulers severe blows. Between the close of the 6th century and the 7th century our people repulsed repeated invasions by Sui and Tang and solidly safeguarded their country.

Agriculture was their main occupation. Stockbreeding was fairly developed, too. They grew rice from old times and used irrigation facilities in its cultivation.

Textile manufacturing, industrial arts, ceramics and other handicrafts also developed along with agriculture.

As early as the first half of the 7th century the industrious and talented Korean people built Chomsongdae, the world's first astronomical observatory, making a great contribution to the development of astronomy. This ten-metre high observatory is preserved to this day.

Our people had superb architectural and artistic skills. The remains of many stone structures built in this period show the characteristic features of Korean architecture. Mural paintings in the Anak Tombs of the 4th century, Kangso Tombs of the 6th to 7th centuries and many other tombs call forth the admiration of the beholder for their exquisite yet forceful brush strokes and the beautiful colours which still remain fresh today.

In the early 10th century Koryo, a powerful centralized feudal state, came into being and lasted for 500 years. It was replaced by the Li dynasty at the close of the 14th century. The last feudal state of Korea, the Li dynasty, had existed for approximately 500 years until Korea was seized by the Japanese imperialist aggressors. In that period our people launched vigorous struggles against cruel oppression and exploitation. The Mangi Peasant Uprising broke out in the 12th century and another peasant uprising in the 15th century. The latter swept the whole of Hamgyong Province. In the early 19th century a large-scale peasant war took place in Pyongan Province, in which the reactionary feudal rulers suffered a heavy blow.

Our people fought patriotically against the invasions by Khitan between the late 10th and early 11th centuries and against those by feudal Mongolia in the 13th century and thus safeguarded the country's independence. They also struggled bravely in the 1592-98 war against the massive invasion of the Japanese aggressors. They fought heroically on the land and sea despite all adversities. They built the "Turtle Boats", the world's first iron-clad warships, which greatly helped to win the war.

In the Middle Ages the nation's agricultural productive forces reached a certain level of development. Handicrafts, mining, commerce and trade showed a considerable progress, though within the framework

of the natural economy. In the second half of the 17th century commodity-money relations developed, and in the 18th century the embryo of capitalist relations of production began to shape in the ore mining and some handicrafts.

Science and culture, too, made some progress in that period. Our people had their written language from the 1st century. In 1444 the present Korean alphabet, *Hunminjongum*, was promulgated. This excellent scientific alphabet can transcribe any pronunciation, and is easy to learn and write. It can give distinctive features according to etiquette and formality.

Our people were the first to invent metal type in the 12th century and a rain gauge in the 15th century. In 1151 they observed sunspots for the first time in the world. At that time they already worked out and used comparatively accurate astronomical charts, calendars and the maps of Korea.

Their ceramic art was outstanding. Delicate and elegant, Koryo celadon and the white porcelain of Li dynasty interest the public still today for their distinctive colours, beautiful designs, solidness and lightness.

Progress was also made in other realms of science and technology, such as medicine, military arts, history, architecture and printing, as well as in literature and arts. All the legacy of science and culture left by our ancestors bears witness to their scientific creativity and distinguished talents. From olden times our forefathers extensively disseminated their advanced science, technology and culture to the neighbouring countries, thus greatly contributing to the advancement of science and culture for mankind.

2) MODERN HISTORY OF KOREA

The modern history of Korea began in the 1860-70's when our people fought against the armed invasions of the Western capitalist powers and the Japanese imperialists and against the feudal system which had long prevented our country's social progress.

In an attempt to make Korea their colony and springboard for aggression on Asian countries, the US imperialists intensified their aggression against Korea in real earnest from the second half of the 1860's. In 1866 they first sent the armed pirate ship *General Sherman* up to the vicinity of Pyongyang. Its people who had taken over fine patriotic traditions rose up and set fire to the pirate ship which had intruded along the Taedong-gang River and wiped out the aggressors. This adorned the first page of the modern history of Korea. In this battle Kim Ung U, great grandfather of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, fought valorously in the van of the patriotic people. The Korean people also repulsed the intrusion of a French fleet in the same year and that of a US fleet in 1871.

In this period the Japanese imperialists became more blatant in their aggression and plunder. In 1875, the Korean people drove away the Japanese pirate ship *Unyo-go* which had intruded into the waters of Kanghwa-do Island and perpetrated armed provocations. However, the next year the corrupt and incompetent feudal rulers were blackmailed by the enemy into signing the aggressive, shackling "Kanghwa Treaty".

The people's struggle mounted higher as the Japanese imperialists stepped up their aggression and

the feudal rulers intensified exploitation and oppression. In 1882 the Imo Army Mutiny broke out. The people carried on mass struggles in Kyongsang, Cholla, Kyonggi, Hamgyong and other provinces. In 1884 there was the bourgeois revolution against foreign aggressors and their accomplices, the feudal rulers, and for the country's modern development. The year 1894 witnessed the outbreak of the Kabo Peasant War. The slogan was: "Boycott the Japs and Westerners, build up the nation and guarantee the people's welfare!" All these patriotic struggles dealt heavy blows at foreign aggressors and the feudal rulers.

However, Korea was completely occupied by the Japanese imperialist aggressors in 1910. This was because of their burglarious invasion and the treachery of the feudal rulers.

During the period immediately before and after the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists the Korean people struggled in various forms such as the Righteous Volunteers' Army struggle, the Independence Army movement and the patriotic enlightenment movement to save the nation from colonial slavery. In 1919 the March First Popular Uprising broke out throughout the country under the patriotic slogan of "Korean independence". This nationwide bloody resistance delivered a telling blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and compelled them to replace their "military rule" with a "cultural rule".

With the coming of the 1920's the working class grew up and appeared on the arena of struggle, and this contributed to the continued upswing of our people's anti-Japanese national-liberation movement. However, these struggles had to undergo twists and turns and all ended in failure because of their own limitations and the bestial repression by the Japanese imperialists.

At a time our people were groping for national independence, Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable rev-

olutionary fighter, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in Korea and a great pioneer in switching the nationalist movement over to the communist movement, came to lead the Korean people to a vigorous struggle for the liberation, sovereignty and independence of the homeland.

In March 1917 Kim Hyong Jik who had dedicated himself to the anti-Japanese struggle from his early years formed the Korean National Association (KNA), a revolutionary anti-Japanese underground organization. The KNA's struggle goal was to win Korean independence through the efforts of the Korean people themselves. In the period right before and after the March First Uprising the KNA was the most steadfast revolutionary organization in opposing imperialism and the largest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization in our country in size and scope of



Patriotic and valiant Pyongyang citizens burning up the US imperialist piratic ship *General Sherman* (1866)

activity. Under Kim Hyong Jik's leadership, the KNA spread to all parts of the country, including the provinces of Pyongan, Hwanghae, Kyonggi, Kyongsang and Cholla, and even to many areas outside the country, including Peking, Shanghai, Antung and Sanyuanpu in China. It organized and mobilized the masses in a vigorous anti-Japanese struggle, closely combining legal and illegal activities and political and military activities.

Taking a lesson from the previous anti-Japanese independence movement, Kim Hyong Jik went deep among the workers and peasants and other sections of the people and strove to awaken them to new progressive ideas, unite them in organizations and mobilize them for the revolutionary struggle. Kim Hyong Jik sharply repudiated the futile attempt of the bourgeois nationalists to achieve national independence by "petitioning" the Japanese imperialists or with the "help" of other imperialist powers. He earnestly appealed to restore the lost country independently, through the efforts of the broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces. Kim Hyong Jik worked energetically to uplift Korea's anti-Japanese national-liberation movement to new heights under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. He went among the broad masses of the working people and brought them to national and class awareness. Thanks to his energetic efforts, the revolutionary forces grew and many progressives active in the independence movement gradually supported advanced ideas. Later, many of them went over to the communist movement from the nationalist movement and became Communists.

He brought up the younger generation to become the mainstay of the country by carrying on vigorous educational, cultural and political activities in the spirit of *Chiwon* (Aim High!). He raised his sons to be ardent patriots and fine revolutionaries.

Kim Hyong Jik who dedicated his all to the strug-

gle for the country's independence and the people's freedom and liberation rendered immortal service to the country and the people.

His unfinished revolutionary cause was carried forward and brought to brilliant consummation by his son—the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

3. GLORIOUS ANTI-JAPANESE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE

Korean history entered an entirely new period with the beginning of the glorious history of revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution. Born into a patriotic and revolutionary family, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung embarked on the heroic course of revolution in his early years. He advanced a Juche-based line for the Korean revolution and organized and led a bloody armed struggle against Japanese imperialism for 15 years and at last accomplished the historic cause of national restoration.

1) THE NEW JUCHE-ORIENTED PATH OF REVOLUTION

In October 1926 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU), the first Korean revolutionary youth organization guided by Marxism-Leninism. The DIU's objectives were to fight to build socialism and communism in Korea in the future and, for the present, to defeat Japanese imperialism, liberate Korea and regain her independence. The formation of the DIU by Comrade Kim Il Sung marked a starting point for a fresh advance of the Korean communist and national-liberation movements. It was a historic event

that announced the appearance of Communists of a new generation on the arena of struggle.

In 1927 the leader renamed the DIU the Anti-Imperialist Youth League (AIYL) to expand the organization. Meanwhile, he organized the Young Communist League of Korea (YCLK) made up of the core elements of the AIYL to carry out a vigorous youth and student movement.

Between the late 1920's and the early 30's, as the Japanese imperialists intensified their fascist suppression and plunder of the Korean people, the revolutionary movement of the masses took the form of energetic resistance. It was in this situation that the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stood in the van of the revolution, taking the destinies of the country and the people upon himself.

In the summer of 1930, at Chialun, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called a meeting of the leadership members of the YCLK and AIYL, where he put forward Juche-based lines and policies for the Korean revolution. At the meeting he made it clear that in nature the Korean revolution at that stage was an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and gave a scientific explanation of the ultimate goal and immediate fighting tasks of the revolution. He also pointed out that the motive power of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution consisted of workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals, the petty bourgeoisie and other broad sections of the anti-imperialist, democratic forces and that national capitalists and men of religion with conscience could also participate in the anti-imperialist struggle. And he defined as the targets of the revolution the Japanese imperialists and their ballcarriers—the pro-Japanese landlords and comprador capitalists and traitors to the nation and pro-Japanese bureaucrats. Furthermore, at the meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung proposed the line of waging an active

struggle, an organized armed struggle, against the Japanese imperialists' violent repression. He detailed ways to carry out the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle, such as the training of core elements, the creation of a mass base and the accumulation of military experience. In addition, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the line of anti-Japanese national united front to organize and mobilize all the patriotic anti-Japanese forces of the Korean people based on the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class. He also set forth the policy of founding a Marxist-Leninist party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung thus laid down the Juche-oriented revolutionary lines and illuminated the road of the Korean revolution. Now, the Korean people saw the dawn of a new period in the Korean revolution, in which they would make a triumphant advance under the banner of the Juche-oriented revolutionary line proposed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

2) THE ANTI-JAPANESE ARMED STRUGGLE AND ITS BRILLIANT VICTORY

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Attaching great importance to revolutionary violence and revolutionary armed force and guided by Marxist-Leninist ideas, the Korean Communists and patriots organized the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army with progressive workers, peasants and patriotic youth who were against Japanese imperialism and for the restoration of the fatherland and the national independence of the Korean people and carried on a heroic armed struggle over 15 years." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 135.)

From the beginning of the 1930's, the Japanese imperialists increased their barbarous oppression against the Korean people. To counter the enemy's white terror with revolutionary armed force was a matter of urgency that brooked not a moment's delay. Having scientifically appraised the prevailing situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized the Korean Revolutionary Army (KRA) with the core members of the YCLK and AIYL in the summer of 1930. The KRA was a political and paramilitary organization of the Korean Communists, designed to prepare for the anti-Japanese armed struggle. KRA teams wrested weapons from the enemy to arm themselves and took military actions to gain experience. At the same time, they worked energetically to lay a mass base for armed struggle, forming and expanding anti-Japanese mass organizations and revolutionizing the areas under their control.

Necessary preparations having been made, on April 25, 1932, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA), the Korean people's first revolutionary armed force. It was made up of progressive workers, peasants and young patriots, with the men of the Korean Revolutionary Army and the activists of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League as its backbone. The KPRA was a revolutionary armed force guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung's great Juche idea and fighting for the national independence and social emancipation of the Korean people. It was a proletarian internationalist revolutionary army struggling for the development of world revolution. With the founding of the KPRA and the commencement of an armed struggle against Japanese imperialism by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean communist movement and the Korean people's anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle entered the most glorious period.

From the outset the anti-Japanese armed struggle assumed an arduous character which was unprecedented in the world's war history. The KPRA had to wage a fierce struggle against the most ferocious and brutal Japanese imperialist aggressors and other enemies within and without. On top of this, it had to acquire everything, including arms and provisions, by its own efforts through bloody battles with the enemy. It had to carry on a protracted struggle, overcoming manifold hardships that surpassed human imagination.

However, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung mapped out a correct line and ingenious strategic and tactical policies for each stage of the struggle, and ensured wise leadership to victorious advance of the entire Korean revolution centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In the first half of the 1930's, the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, following the formation of the armed ranks to fight the Japanese imperialists, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and led the establishment of guerrilla bases. It was one of the major strategic problems in developing the armed struggle and guaranteeing victory for the Korean revolution.

Under the leader's wise guidance the guerrilla bases were set up in the vast area along the Tuman-gang River, which had a favourable mass foundation and advantageous terrain conditions. The workers, peasants, progressive intellectuals and others representing the broad segments of people who had resisted the fascist repression of Japanese imperialism flocked to this area. In the guerrilla bases a people's revolutionary government of a new type was set up in keeping with Comrade Kim Il Sung's line of people's revolutionary government, and democratic reforms were carried out.

Relying on the guerrilla bases, the fountain-

head of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung united the broad masses of all sections and built up the internal revolutionary forces. He frustrated the machinations of the opportunists and sectarian-flunk-eyes to obstruct the advance of the revolutionary movement from within, and achieved the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks. The leader set up Communist Party organizations, YCL organizations, Women's Association and other revolutionary mass organizations in the guerrilla bases and turned these bases into bulwarks of the revolution.

At the time, the leader commanded many bloody battles to defend the guerrilla bases or liberated areas, including those in Wangching and Orangchon. He also launched large-scale attacks on towns such as the Tungning County seat, Lotzukou, etc. and made raids and assaults from ambush. He took initiative in all these battles, thereby dealing the enemy shattering military and political blows. In particular, the battle of attack on the Tungning County seat, which was fought in September 1933 in coordination with Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units, greatly contributed to strengthening solidarity with the people of the neighbouring country and to forming an anti-Japanese common front with them.

Through these hard-fought battles, the KPRA grew into an invincible revolutionary force which armed itself firmly with the revolutionary Juche idea and enriched its combat experience. Furthermore, by administering successive blows to the enemy under the wise guidance of the leader it convinced the masses of the people of victory and fanned the revolutionary flames that were raging across the vast area.

All these brilliant achievements and valuable experience gained in the first half of the 1930's under the leadership of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung served as a solid asset for a

great upsurge in the Korean revolutionary movement centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In the mid-1930's the Japanese imperialists stepped up their fascist suppression and economic plunder of the Korean people, while feverishly trying to expand their aggressive war on the continent. At the same time, they made frantic efforts to stamp out everything belonging to the Korean people. As a result, the contradictions between the Korean people and the Japanese imperialists grew sharper and the former's anti-Japanese sentiments mounted higher. To cope with the prevailing internal and external situations, in the latter half of the 1930's Comrade Kim Il Sung established new revolutionary bases around Mt. Paekdu-san and, using them, launched vigorous offensives against the enemy.

On May 5, 1936, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF), the first anti-Japanese national united front organization in Korea, and stepped up on a fuller scale the anti-Japanese national united front movement and the preparatory work for founding the Korean Communist Party. The ARF was a permanent organization. It aimed at uniting the broad masses as one and mobilizing them for the anti-Japanese struggle under the leadership of the Korean Communists. The leader announced the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF in which he clearly defined all the political, economic, social and cultural tasks to be carried out in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic stage of the revolution.

After founding the ARF Comrade Kim Il Sung expanded the network of its organizations in different parts at home and abroad. In the meantime, he accelerated all-round organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the Korean Communist Party—constantly increasing the ranks of Communists in the actual anti-Japanese armed struggle and anti-

Japanese national united front movement and training them to be staunch fighters through day-to-day education and organizational life.

In those days Comrade Kim Il Sung also built secret camps in forest areas around Mt. Paekdu-san. Using these camps, he set up ARF organizations among the revolutionary masses in vast areas and created the Mt. Paekdu-san base of a new type. This base was a hidden citadel where the secret camps set up in the dense forest zones along the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang Rivers were closely interlinked with the revolutionary organizations rooted among the masses there.

Having founded the ARF and established the Mt. Paekdu-san base, Comrade Kim Il Sung extended the armed struggle to broader areas. He carried out large-scale military operations, including operations in the homeland such as the Battle of Pochonbo and the Battle in the Musan Area, which gave heavy blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors. Especially, the historic victory in the Battle of Pochonbo fought on June 4, 1937 under the personal command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convinced our people of their country's liberation and gave a powerful impetus to their anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

Inspired by the victorious Pochonbo Battle and the KPRA's other operations in the homeland, our people intensified their nationwide anti-Japanese struggle in response to the armed struggle.

In the summer of 1939 when the Japanese imperialists launched an armed invasion on Halhingol, Comrade Kim Il Sung held aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism and repeatedly attacked the enemy from the rear to defend the Soviet Union with arms. Moreover, Comrade Kim Il Sung strengthened proletarian internationalist solidarity. He gave strong support to the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese

people and greatly encouraged the peoples of colonial and dependent countries in their struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, created unique military strategy and flexible tactics and applied them widely. He saw to it that the KPRA units adroitly combined large and small-unit operations and skillfully concentrated, dispersed and moved their forces to scatter and weaken the superior enemy and take him by surprise and wipe him out. When the enemy attacked, convinced of his numerical strength, the leader also enabled our troops to lure him and throw him into confusion, hit him from the front and the rear, on the flank or at different places and annihilate both large and small enemy forces.

His guerrilla tactics were protean and he moved his troops like lightning to attack the enemy in the west, feinting in the east, to isolate enemy troops in one place and ambush the oncoming reinforcement, to slip into the midst of enemy troops and quickly slip out to make them fight among themselves, to decoy enemy forces and surprise them, and to pretend to move far away and turn round to slip in right under the enemy's nose to crush him from the front and the rear. By skillfully employing these tactics, he always kept the enemy on the defensive and drove him into a predicament, before knocking him out.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the leader and the outstanding strategy and tactics he worked out, in the latter half of the 1930's the armed struggle grew in scope and strength, the network of ARF organizations expanded rapidly and active preparations for founding a communist party were pushed forward throughout the country. As a result, the tide of the whole Korean revolution centring on the anti-Japanese armed struggle continued to run high.

The wars of aggression waged by the fascist countries in the late 1930's and early 1940's expanded into

the Second World War. At the time, the Japanese imperialists were trying to terminate the Sino-Japanese war quickly, while laying bare their sinister design to invade the Soviet Union and Southeast Asia. Thus, they ran amuck to turn our country into their "solid rear" and bent all their efforts to "annihilate" the KPRA.

In the light of the changing internal and external situations, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung developed the whole Korean revolution centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle onto new heights and made preparations for a showdown to achieve the historic cause of national liberation. In order to be fully ready for the great moment of national liberation the leader took measures to preserve and reinforce the revolutionary forces, trained the KPRA men to be competent political and military cadres and seasoned revolutionaries. At the same time, he saw to it that small-unit activities and underground struggles were intensified.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the small units of the KPRA operating through wide areas in the homeland and out of borders dealt incessant blows at the enemy. They destroyed his major military installations, railways, ports, and bridges and increased military reconnaissance. Men of the small units advanced to Unggi, Rajin, Chongjin, Hamhung, Pyongyang, Wonsan, Seoul, Inchon, Pusan and many other parts of the homeland and conducted vigorous political and military activities. On August 9, 1945, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave orders to the KPRA units to crush Japanese imperialism and liberate the homeland. Thus, the KPRA units, together with the Soviet troops, broke through Japanese "impregnable defence lines" and advanced with irresistible force.

The glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

ended in historic victory, and our country was liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule that lasted nearly half a century.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and waged under the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's sagacious leadership was a glorious revolutionary struggle which added the most brilliant page to the long history of Korea and to the annals of the national-liberation and communist movements of the Korean people. The victory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was attributable to the wise leadership of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, legendary hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

In the days of his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung created the immortal Juche idea and thoroughly established Juche for the first time in the history of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country. He worked out original revolutionary lines, strategy and tactics and widely organized and led the struggle to carry them into effect.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung was an honourable struggle which demonstrated the revolutionary stamina of the Korean people and upheld national honour. It was a great revolutionary struggle which restored national independence and liberated the people. It was a glorious struggle which opened up a new era in the history of our people.

Through this struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung established the brilliant revolutionary traditions, which constitute the historical roots of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Embodied in the glorious revolutionary traditions are the great revolutionary thinking of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his

wise leadership, outstanding strategy and tactics, lofty virtues, strong will, revolutionary principle, the revolutionary method of work, and the mass style of work.

Our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions established by Comrade Kim Il Sung are the most valuable revolutionary wealth that must be carried forward in an all-round way by our Party and people throughout all generations. They are the great assets and solid bedrock of the Korean revolution.

4. PATH TRAVERSED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

1) BUILDING OF A NEW DEMOCRATIC KOREA AND FOUNDING OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

With their historic task of national restoration accomplished on August 15, 1945, the Korean people embarked on a proud struggle to build a new, democratic fatherland under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The workers, peasants and the rest of the vast masses of the people destroyed the ruling apparatuses of Japanese imperialism and set up people's committees, local organs of power, throughout the country while establishing a new democratic order. However, our people's mounting revolutionary struggle met with new difficulties. The US imperialist aggressors who had long stretched out their crooked hands of aggression to our country occupied our territory south of the 38th Parallel. They frantically tried to turn south Korea into their colony, their advance base of aggression in Asia. This caused the complexity and arduousness of the Korean revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the situation prevailing in our country right after liberation and advanced the policy of creating a revolutionary democratic base in the northern half of the Republic.

On October 10, 1945, as the first step towards building a new, democratic fatherland the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded a genuinely revolutionary working-class party which was guided by the immortal Juche idea. This he did on the basis of the organizational and ideological preparations made by himself during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. With the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea under his leadership, the working class and all the other working people came to have their vanguard and push ahead with a vigorous struggle to construct a new homeland.

A. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROVISIONAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF NORTH KOREA AND ENFORCEMENT OF DEMOCRATIC REFORMS

On February 8, 1946, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, a new type of people's government, in order to dynamically step up the revolution and construction in the northern half of our Republic. Under the leader's intelligent guidance the people's government strove to carry out the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung promulgated the historic Agrarian Reform Law in March 1946. Thanks to the agrarian reform, more than one million *chongbo* of land owned by the Japanese imperialists, pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation and landlords was confiscated without compensation and distributed free to the landless or land-short peasants whose households numbered over 720,000. As a result, the feudalistic relations of exploitation which had existed over hundreds of years in our country were abolished once

and for all and our peasants' centuries-old desire to become masters of land was brilliantly translated into reality.

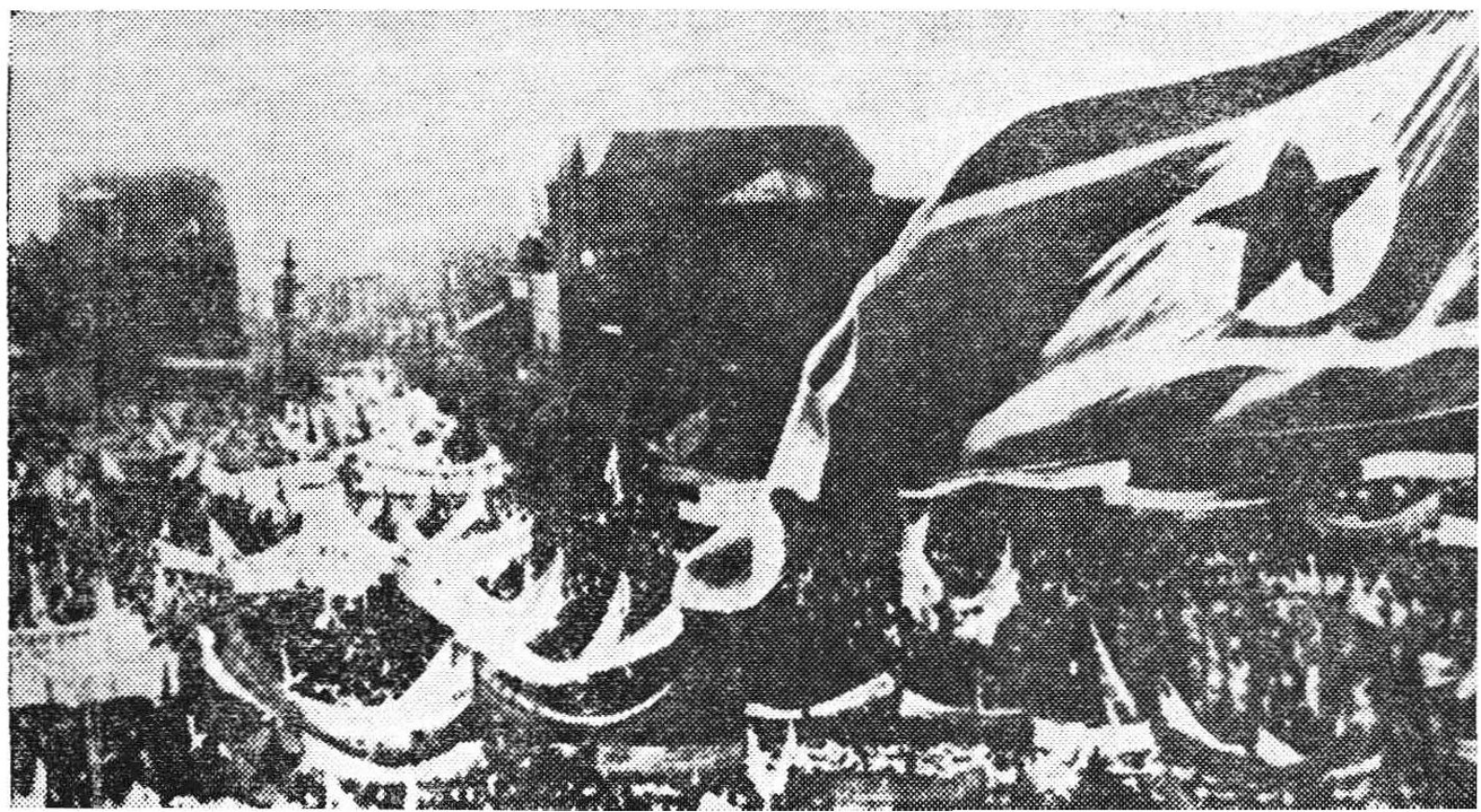
In the wake of the agrarian reform, in August 1946 the people's government nationalized the major industries which had belonged to the Japanese imperialists, comprador capitalists and traitors to the nation. Thus, more than 1,000 industrial enterprises were confiscated without compensation and passed into the possession of the entire people, and the state seized the main artery of the national economy.

In addition to economic reforms, the Labour Law and the Law on the Equality of the Sexes, as well as democratic reforms including the democratization of judicature and education were successfully enforced.

In February 1948 Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Korean People's Army, the inheritor of the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great revolu-

The Pyongyang mass rally celebrating the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung



tionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution were victoriously carried out in the northern half of our Republic in only a year or two after liberation. This resulted in the establishment of a solid people's democratic system and the creation of a powerful revolutionary democratic base, a sure guarantee for national reunification, in the northern half of the Republic.

B. FOUNDING OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution having been carried out in the northern half of our Republic, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung wisely organized and mobilized our people to execute tasks for the period of transition to socialism. For the successful fulfilment of these tasks Comrade Kim Il Sung established the People's Committee of North Korea in February 1947. This government was the first proletarian dictatorship in Korea. It was to perform the tasks of the transitional period in the northern half of the country. The people's government made great achievements in revolution and construction through the struggle to implement the line of building an independent national economy, as well as the economic policies for the first stage of the transitional period, which had been laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung. A solid foundation was thus laid for building a democratic and unified independent state in the northern half of our Republic.

However, the Korean people's struggle to build a democratic and unified independent state continued to undergo a trying ordeal because of the manoeuvres of the aggressive occupiers of US imperialism and their lackeys in south Korea. The US imperialist ag-

gressors rigged up a separate puppet government in south Korea in an effort to divide the Korean nation and make the south their permanent colony. This placed the Korean people in a critical situation which threatened them with territorial division and national partition.

In order to tide over this great crisis, in June 1948 the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called a conference of leaders of the political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea, where he proposed a policy for founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea without delay through a general election in both parts of the country.

For the establishment of a unified central government in accordance with the leader's policy, an election to the Supreme People's Assembly took place amidst the high political enthusiasm of the entire north and south Korean people. In the northern half of our Republic 99.97 per cent of the electorate took part in the election and in south Korea 77.52 per cent in spite of harsh suppression and terrorism by the US imperialists and their stooges. The election was victoriously held with the absolute support of the north and south Korean people.

On September 9, 1948, following up the great victory of the north-south general election, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—the glorious fatherland of the entire Korean people. All the Korean people acclaimed the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, legendary hero and founder of the DPRK as Premier of the Cabinet of the Republic.

The founding of the DPRK with the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as its Head was a historic event in the revolutionary struggle of our people who had exerted themselves to build a sover-

eign independent state and were making a vigorous advance towards socialism and communism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“With the foundation of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, our people who had been deprived of their country by foreign imperialists and suffered every kind of humiliation and insult, became a mighty and dignified nation whom no one dares to flout, a sagacious people of a sovereign independent state who build their country with their own efforts, firmly holding power in their own hands.” (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 141.)

The founding of the Republic enabled the Korean people to enter the international arena as the people of a full-fledged independent sovereign state and provided them with a more powerful weapon for revolution and construction, with which to build a rich and strong, independent sovereign state with redoubled vigour.

Under Comrade Kim Il Sung’s intelligent leadership our people waged an energetic struggle to fulfil the Two-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy (1949-50) and basically carried it out by the first half of 1950. Accordingly, big progress was made in laying the foundations of an independent national economy. Our people’s peaceful labour, however, was temporarily interrupted by the piratic armed invasion of the US imperialist aggressors and their stooges.

2) THE GREAT FATHERLAND LIBERATION WAR

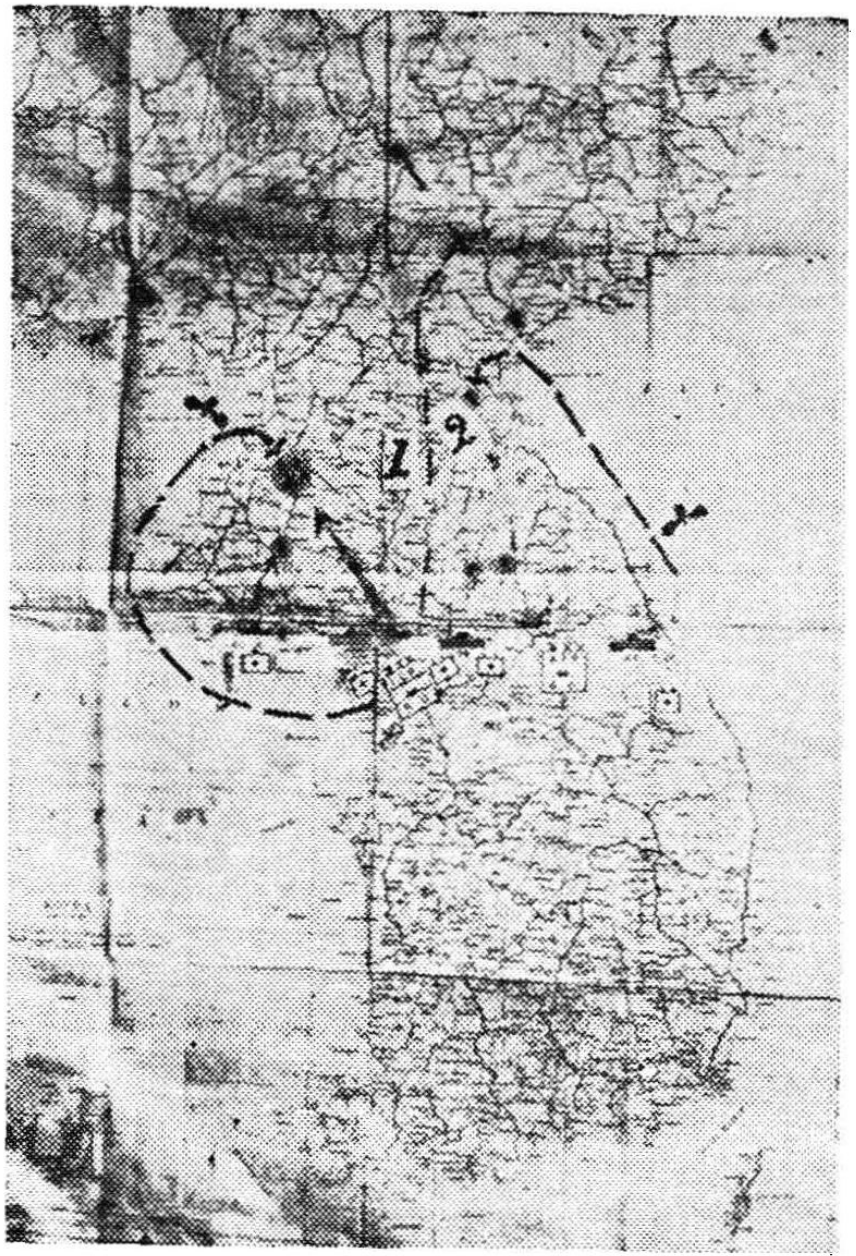
A. PROVOCATION OF WAR IN KOREA BY THE US IMPERIALISTS

The Government of our Republic made every sincere effort for the country's independent, peaceful reunification while energetically pushing ahead with the revolution and construction in the northern half of the country under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Nevertheless, the US imperialist aggressors, gripped by the wild ambition to turn the whole of Korea into their permanent colony, a bridgehead for Asian aggression and a stepping-stone for world domination, had madly stepped up preparations for war in Korea since the first days of their occupation of south Korea. In November 1948 they had the puppet national assembly of south Korea pass a "bill on the long-term stationing of US armed forces" in south Korea. They worked out a plan for increasing the strength of the south Korean military forces to 400,000 comprising a standing army of 100,000 men, a reserve force of 50,000, a police force of 50,000 and 200,000 militias and made desperate efforts to put it into effect. As a consequence, the south Korean puppet army grew from five divisions and one brigade in May 1949 to eight divisions in June of the same year. It reached 150,000 by June 1950.

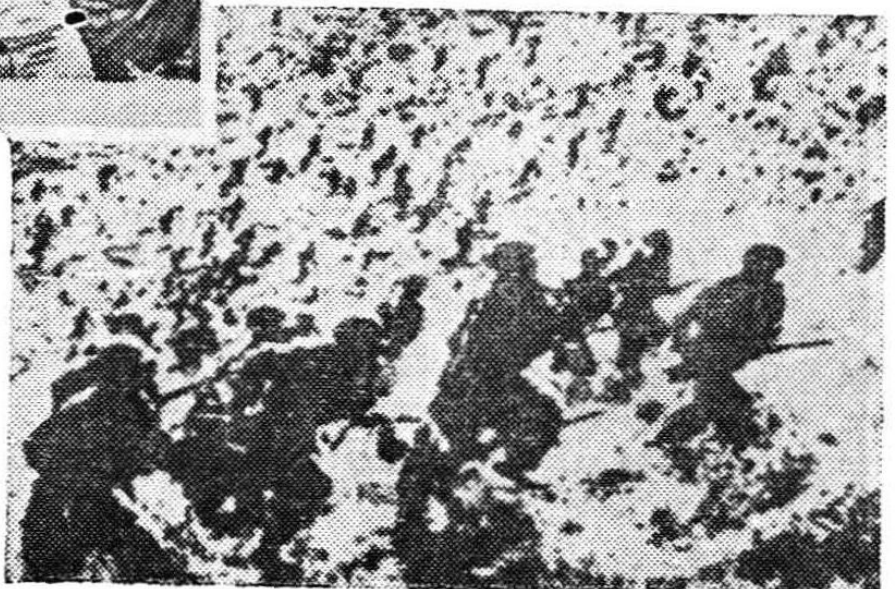
In 1949 alone, the US imperialist aggressors equipped the south Korean puppet army with 150,000 rifles, more than 2,000 guns of different calibers, over 4,900 military vehicles, and various other kinds of lethal weapons, equivalent to 190 million dollars. Moreover,

An operation map prepared by the US imperialists and their south Korean stooges in 1949 for their invasion of the northern half of our Republic



The late US Secretary of State Dulles, a warmonger, "inspecting" an area in the vicinity of the 38th Parallel in Korea in June 1950

The south Korean puppet army troops launching armed invasion against the northern half of the Republic, instigated by US imperialism



by 1949 they had drawn up a plan for invasion of the northern half of the Republic and egged on the south Korean puppet clique to perpetrate incessant skirmishes along the 38th Parallel. In the first half of 1949, for instance, the enemy mobilized huge puppet armed forces, airplanes and guns of 105 mm caliber and committed frequent armed provocations at Yangyang and Rinje in the eastern sector and in the area of Mt. Unpa-san in the western sector. In May they made especially large-scale attacks on five occasions in the area of Mt. Songak-san in the central sector by mobilizing more than 10,000 puppet troops. In 1949 the number of armed provocations carried out by the US imperialist aggressors and their stooges amounted to 1,836.

In 1950, in order to step up full-scale war preparations the US imperialists concluded the "US-ROK Agreement on Mutual Defence and Assistance" with the south Korean puppet clique and assumed all commanding powers over the south Korean puppet army. Then they assigned American military advisors to different echelons of the puppet armed forces to direct and supervise their training for an aggressive war.

In May 1950, they dissolved the puppet national assembly and rigged up a new one with the most vicious stooges so as to ignite war. They had an "emergency state of siege" declared throughout south Korea and massed puppet troops along the 38th Parallel and in its vicinities to get them fully ready for "march north". At the same time, they kept the US armed forces in Japan on the alert so that they could be hurled into the Korean war. In January 1950 MacArthur, Commander of the US Armed Forces in the Far East, sent one of his lieutenants to Seoul to urge the south Korean puppet clique to start war. In his message he said: "In conquering north Korea the US warships and planes in Japan will participate in

action, siding with the ROK. Therefore, you need not worry about naval and air forces.”

On June 17, 1950, Dulles visited south Korea as special envoy of Truman, the ringleader of US imperialism. He “inspected” areas along the 38th Parallel and finally approved the “operational plan for northern expedition”. After these minute preparations the US imperialists instigated the south Korean puppet army to launch an unprovoked armed invasion of the northern half of the Republic on June 25, 1950.

B. OUR PEOPLE'S GREAT VICTORY IN THE FATHERLAND LIBERATION WAR

Our people had to undergo severe ordeals because of the aggressive war ignited by US imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“The Fatherland Liberation War waged by our people was a fierce anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle against the allied forces of world reaction headed by US imperialism and a bitter class struggle against the enemies of the people.” (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 145.)

The Korean people's struggle against the armed invasion of US imperialism and its stooges was the just Fatherland Liberation War to safeguard the freedom and independence of the homeland.

At the time the DPRK and the People's Army were only two years old. In an attempt to destroy our Republic in its cradle, the US imperialist aggressors hurled into the Korean war massive armed forces, more than two million strong, including one-third of their ground forces, one-fifth of their air force, the greater part of their Pacific Fleet, troops of their 15 satellite countries and the south Korean puppet army, and large quantities of combat and technical equip-

ment. They resorted to the most barbarous means of warfare unprecedented in the history of war. With no desperate effort, however, could the US imperialist aggressors subdue our people who had risen in a righteous war of resistance under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our people trusted the destinies of the country and nation entirely to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great military strategist, and had him as Chairman of the Military Commission and Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army. As the fatherland faced the stern trial of war the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung roused the entire Party and people to struggle to win the war under the slogan, "All Efforts for the Victory of the War!" In each phase of the war he set forth unique strategic and tactical policies and organized and led the People's Army and all the people for victory in the war.

Under his wise guidance the men and officers of the People's Army displayed matchless bravery in fierce battles during the counteroffensive to liberate south Korea, the temporary strategic retreat, readvance and positional defence.

As soon as the war broke out, they went over to a counterattack and dealt a telling blow at the enemy's main force. They liberated Seoul on the fourth day of the war. In the battle to liberate Taejon they achieved brilliant war results by annihilating the 24th Division of the US imperialist aggression army, which had boasted of itself as being an "invincible division", and took its commander Dean prisoner. Moreover, in the battle on Height 1211 and numerous other hard-fought battles the men and officers of the People's Army displayed mass heroism, brought the enemy irretrievable defeats and creditably defended every inch of the fatherland. Upholding the leader's policy of consolidating the rear, the people successfully ensured

wartime production and rendered support to the front despite the enemy's savage bombings. In the period of the temporary strategic retreat they organized the people's guerrillas behind enemy lines and hit the invaders. Thanks to the heroic struggle of our people and People's Army, on July 27, 1953 the great Fatherland Liberation War ended in historic victory for the Korean people.

The US imperialist aggressors sustained serious political and military defeats in the three years of the war. During the war our people and People's Army killed, wounded or captured more than 1,567,000 enemy combat effectives, including some 405,000 men of the US imperialist aggressor army and destroyed or captured an enormous amount of combat and technical equipment including more than 12,200 aircraft, 560 warships, 3,000 tanks and 7,600 guns. The loss of manpower and war equipment suffered by the US imperialists during the three-year Korean war was nearly 2.3 times greater than that they had suffered in the four years of the Pacific war during the Second World War.

Through the Korean war the myth about the "mighty" US imperialism was exploded to atoms. The US imperialist aggressors could not but admit that the Korean war was "the wrong war at the wrong place and at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy". In his confession, Clark, the then Commander-in-Chief of the "UN Forces," lamented: "I gained the unenviable distinction of being the first United States army commander in history to sign an armistice without a victory." US imperialism suffered the first ignominious defeat in its 100-year-long history of aggression, and the Korean people proved themselves to be a heroic people who vanquished US imperialism for the first time in world history.

Our people's historic victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War was a brilliant victory for the



Valiant soldiers of the Korean People's Army on a height shouting "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" in celebration of the victory of the war

outstanding military thinking and art of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and outstanding military strategist. By applying his great Juche idea in the military field the leader evolved an original military thought, created outstanding strategy and tactics and unique methods of warfare and confirmed their correctness in practice.

The unique tactics and methods of warfare worked out by the leader included: a prompt counteroffensive against the enemy's surprise attack and ensuing operations to deal him successive blows, the formation of the second front behind enemy lines, tunnel warfare and positional warfare, raiding operations, the organization of the snipers' movement, the intensive use of artillery fire power and increased actions of mobile artillery in mountain areas, the movement



**"Graveyard General"
Smith**



**The notorious "homicidal
General" Clark kneels
down before the heroic
Korean people and
signs the Armistice
Agreement**



of aircraft-hunting groups and tank-hunting groups. These provided a shining example for the military art of our time.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung overcame the enemy's numerical and technical superiority with political and ideological, strategic and tactical superiority and led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory.

The Korean people's historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War showed that no force on earth can conquer a people who have risen up, arms in hand, for the freedom and independence of their country under the wise guidance of a great leader. By crushing the US imperialist aggressors the Korean people firmly defended the freedom and independence of the country and the honour of the nation and greatly contributed to staunchly safeguarding the security of the socialist countries and world peace. Moreover, the Korean people humbled the pride of arrogant US imperialism that had boasted of being the "world's strongest power" and gave beginning to its decline, and ushered in a new era of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

3) POSTWAR REHABILITATION AND CONSTRUCTION AND LAYING OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIALISM

A. POSTWAR REHABILITATION AND CONSTRUCTION

The Korean people who had won historic victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War got down again to peaceful construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

However, the war damage was beyond description. The US imperialist aggressors had dropped an average of 18 bombs on every square kilometre of the northern half of our Republic, reducing its towns and villages to ashes. It was hard, indeed, to decide on what to begin with and how to rehabilitate. There was a mountain of work to do and the situation was difficult. However, this did not in the least discourage the Korean people who enjoyed the intelligent guidance of the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Even in such difficult circumstances Comrade Kim Il Sung was firmly convinced that as long as there were the people, the territory, the Party and the people's government, a new life could be built, and he skillfully organized and mobilized the masses of the people to a struggle for postwar rehabilitation and construction.

Concerning the basic line of postwar socialist economic construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In postwar economic construction we must follow the line of giving priority to the rehabilitation and development of heavy industry simultaneously with development of light industry and agriculture."
(Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 420.)

In the whole period of socialist construction the Government of our Republic held fast to the original basic line of socialist economic construction laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung. In accordance with this line, the Government of our Republic worked out the Three-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy (1954-56), its basic task being to recover the prewar level in all fields, and strove to fulfil it successfully.

All our working people under the leader's wise guidance turned out as one in carrying out the Three-Year Plan for postwar rehabilitation and construction with the same spirit as they had displayed in winning

the war. Since everything had been destroyed by the war, they could hardly obtain a sound brick or nail. However, they surmounted hardships, tightening their belts, and rehabilitated and constructed factories, enterprises, the rural economy, railway transport and educational and cultural establishments.

Extremely arduous was the struggle for postwar rehabilitation and construction in our country. However, our people who had been tempered through the war and were firmly united around the leader reconstructed the ruined economy and built new factories by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. As a result, the Three-Year National Economic Plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule and industrial and agricultural production surpassed by far the pre-war level. Alongside of postwar rehabilitation and construction, the socialist reorganization of production relations in town and country was steadily making headway.

B. COMPLETION OF SOCIALIST REORGANIZATION OF THE RELATIONS OF PRODUCTION IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

Following the successful fulfilment of the tasks for the period of rehabilitation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led our people to carry out the Five-Year National Economic Plan (1957-61) which was aimed at laying the foundations of socialism. The most important task that faced us in laying the foundations of socialism during the Five-Year Plan was to complete the socialist transformation of the relations of production in town and country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung correctly grasped the objective requirements of the developing revolution and the actual conditions of our country and advanced a unique policy for agricultural cooperativization.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“In the light of the specific postwar situation in our country our Party and the Government of the Republic advanced a policy to transform the economic forms along socialist lines prior to the technological reform of agriculture, and powerfully carried out the agricultural cooperative movement.” (*Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country*, Eng. ed., p. 7.)

Thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung's original agricultural cooperativization policy and his correct leadership, agricultural cooperation, a serious socio-economic reform, was smoothly carried out in only four to five years after the war.

Along with the cooperativization of agriculture, the socialist reorganization of urban handicrafts and capitalist trade and manufacture was successfully pushed forward.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the specific features of capitalist trade and manufacture in our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung proposed a unique policy to transform capitalist traders and industrialists along socialist lines through various forms of cooperatives, instead of expropriating them, and wisely directed this work. Thus, the socialist transformation of private trade and manufacture, too, was smoothly finished almost simultaneously with agricultural cooperation.

The completion of the socialist transformation of the relations of production in town and country in 1958 opened a broad path for the rapid development of the country's productive forces, and eliminated once and for all the root cause of exploitation and poverty which had existed for centuries. It also made it possible to markedly improve the people's material and cultural standards.

C. GREAT UPSWING IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

While transforming the relations of production along socialist lines, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung wisely led our people in the struggle to fulfil the Five-Year Plan for laying the foundations of socialist industrialization. The basic tasks of the Five-Year Plan advanced by the leader were to consolidate the economic foundations of socialism and basically solve the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people. The colossal tasks of the Five-Year Plan required a very rapid development of the productive forces. At the time, however, our country was hard pressed. We were short of funds and materials, and the people's standard of living was not sufficiently high.

On top of this, the US imperialists and their stooges stepped up "march north" rackets and intensified their subversive activities, and the anti-Party, counterrevolutionary factionalists were engaged in sinister schemes within the Party. Meanwhile, opportunism which had appeared in the international communist movement was doing a great harm to this movement.

Under the circumstances the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung raised high the revolutionary banner of the immortal Juche idea and confidently led our people in the struggle to bring about a great upswing in the building of socialism.

In order to make a great leap in socialist economic construction Comrade Kim Il Sung called on all the working people to vigorously dash forward with the spirit of Chollima—a legendary winged steed which is said to cover a thousand *ri* a day. Upholding the leader's call, our entire working people brought about a great upsurge in all domains of socialist

construction by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

They effected collective innovations in high spirits, at the same time fighting against conservatism, passivism, mysticism about technology and all other things obsolete and stagnant, which held back the advance of the revolution.

The workers of the Kangson Steel Plant produced 120,000 tons of steel billets from a blooming mill with a rated capacity of 60,000 tons. Our working class wrought other miracles—making the nation's first tractor and lorry by themselves in only a month or so and producing an 8-metre turning lathe, an excavator and other modern machines.

Besides, our people initiated a "let-one-machine-tool-make-machine-tools movement" and produced 13,000 machine tools over and above the yearly plan. They built more than 1,000 local industry factories in only six months through the mobilization of manpower and materials latent in localities. Thus, all branches of the national economy made a giant stride. Industrial production grew at a high rate of 40 per cent a year.

Indeed, thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, fresh miracles and innovations were performed in our country day by day and the grand Chollima Movement advanced vigorously.

Through the great Chollima Movement which organically links collective innovations in economic and cultural development with the work of educating and remoulding the working people, the gigantic Five-Year Plan was carried out in two years and six months in the total industrial output value and fulfilled or overfulfilled in four years on all indices of products. Grain production also showed a sharp increase, and great successes were scored in the rural technical revolution. As a result of the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan our country became a socialist

industrial and agricultural state with the solid foundation of an independent national economy.

4) CONVERSION OF OUR COUNTRY INTO A SOCIALIST INDUSTRIAL STATE

Our people set about the Seven-Year Plan for overall technological modernization in 1961 following the successful carrying out of the task of laying the foundations of socialism under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The fundamental tasks of the Seven-Year Plan were to carry out comprehensive technological modernization and the cultural revolution and to radically improve the people's living conditions by relying on the triumphant socialist system. A cardinal problem involved in the fulfilment of this grand plan was to improve and strengthen state guidance to the national economy and the management of enterprises.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method to meet the new situation in which the socialist transformation of the relations of production had been completed and the socialist system established. This brought about new changes in the work of the Party, state and economic organs. In the course of popularizing the leader's Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method guidance was brought closer to the lower levels and there was established the revolutionary method of work by which the higher body helps the lower and the functionaries go deeply among the masses to educate, remould and unite them and enlist the revolutionary enthusiasm and initiative of the masses in solving all problems.

In order to more thoroughly apply the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in the guidance and management of the national economy Comrade Kim Il Sung set up the Tae'an work system, agricultural guidance system and unified planning system—new systems of socialist economic management. The introduction of the Tae'an work system, a new system of industrial management, enabled the economic organs and enterprises to manage and operate the economy in a scientific and rational way under the collective leadership of the respective Party committees. The establishment of the new agricultural guidance system with the county cooperative farm management committee as the main body made it possible to lead the rural economy by the industrial method of management, organically combine ownership of the entire people with cooperative ownership and strengthen the state guidance and assistance to the cooperative economy. The introduction of unified and detailed planning made it possible to draw up realistic and dynamic plans and fully ensure cooperative production and the balance of the national economy. Because the leader had thus established the most advantageous system of socialist economic management, the nation's productive forces rapidly developed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and mobilized our people in the struggle to carry out the enormous tasks of the Seven-Year Plan. During the Seven-Year Plan the aggressive manoeuvres of the US imperialists became more and more blatant, and the situation in our country and other parts of the world was further aggravated. To cope with the prevailing situation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the strategic policy of simultaneously carrying out economic construction and defence building. As additional efforts had to be directed to defence building, the Government of our Republic put off the fulfilment of the Seven-

Year Plan for three years. Upholding the policy of simultaneously carrying out economic construction and defence building, the entire working people of our country made continued advance and uninterrupted innovation with the spirit of Chollima and in the spirit of each matching a hundred foes, on both fronts of economic construction and defence building. As a result, they creditably fulfilled the Seven-Year Plan by 1970 and prepared self-reliant defence capabilities to cope with any surprise attack of the enemy.

During the plan, thanks to the correct leadership of the great leader, our industry developed at a very high tempo, and its appearance fundamentally changed. In agriculture, too, great successes were achieved in the process of putting into effect the leader's *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country*. Thus, our country was converted into a socialist industrial state with powerful modern industry and developed agriculture.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our greatest achievement in socialist construction...is that the country has been converted into a socialist industrial state as a result of our splendid fulfilment of the historic task of socialist industrialization." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 411.)

The conversion of our country into a socialist industrial state is a great success made by our people in the revolution and construction under the leader's wise guidance. With the completion of the historic task of socialist industrialization, our country finally did away with the economic and technical backwardness left over from the old society and joined the ranks of the advanced countries of the world as a full-fledged member.

Today, holding high the revolutionary banner of the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions,

our people are redoubling their efforts to carry out the Six-Year Plan (1971-76) in its last stage. The basic tasks of this plan are to consolidate the material and technical foundations of socialism and free the working people from toilsome labour in all fields of the national economy by following up the successes gained in industrialization and advancing the technological revolution onto a new, higher plane.

At the same time, they are on a vigorous advance beating drums for revolution, while making preparations to attain the ten major goals of economic construction during the next prospective plan—12 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metal, 100 million tons of coal, 50,000 million kwh of electric power, 20 million tons of cement, 5 million tons of mechanical products, 5 million tons of marine products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizer, 100,000 *chongbo* of reclaimed tideland and 10 million tons of grain.



The Democratic People's Republic of Korea founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has followed the glorious path of victory and scored epoch-making successes in the revolution and construction.

Today our country has been turned into a mighty socialist state with a solid independent national economy, powerful defence capabilities and a brilliant socialist national culture, and its international position has been enhanced beyond measure. All this is a great victory for the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, and the brilliant result of his wise leadership.

Over the past 50 years the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, going through tremendous hardships,

has led the struggle to tide over countless trials in the Korean revolution, saved the country and the people and ushered in a new historical era, the era of Juche in which the masses of the people work out their own destiny independently and creatively. Basing himself on the great Juche idea, he has achieved outstanding ideological and theoretical wealth, which will go down in letters of gold in the history of struggle for the emancipation of mankind, and led the two severe revolutionary wars to victory, thereby attaining national restoration and demonstrating the wisdom and courage of our nation.

The leader led the democratic and socialist revolutions to victory and opened up a broad avenue for socialism and communism in our country. As a result, our country has imposingly risen in a corner of the once backward East as a "country of wonder in the 20th century", a "model socialist state" and "Chollima Korea".

Our people are now leading the most worthy and honourable life and enjoying high material and cultural standard of living. This is guaranteed by the great love and deep care of the leader who has been devoting his life to providing them with independent and creative lives. The prosperity and progress of the DPRK and the happy life of our people are unthinkable apart from the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK convened in December 1972 acclaimed the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, as President of the DPRK reflecting the entire Korean people's unbounded reverence for and burning loyalty to him.

Our people regard as the greatest happiness and

highest honour having great Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius and legendary hero, as their leader. They are filled with a firm determination to remain loyal to him through all generations.

5. STATE AND SOCIAL SYSTEM

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the most advanced socialist country where the masses of the people fully enjoy all political freedoms and rights and material and cultural well-being. Today our state and social system has been consolidated as never before and is displaying its superiority to the full.

1) GUIDING IDEA OF THE DPRK

The DPRK is guided by the immortal Juche idea, the great revolutionary idea of our time.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny." (*On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies*, Eng. ed., p. 1.)

The immortal Juche idea constitutes the quintessence of Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary idea which has become the great revolutionary banner in our era of Juche, the great new era in which the masses of the people have appeared as masters of

the world and are shaping their own destiny independently and creatively.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary idea is the integrated system of the Juche idea, theory and methodology originated by him. It is a perfect communist revolutionary theory.

The basic requirement of the Juche idea is to take the attitude of a master and firmly adhere to independent and creative stands in revolution and construction. The independent stand is the fundamental stand that must be maintained in revolution and construction, while the creative stand is the fundamental method that must be applied in remaking nature and society. The independent stand means an attitude of rejecting dependence on others, using one's own brain and solving all problems in conformity with one's own judgement and conviction. It is a stand of solving all the problems arising in revolution and construction always on one's own responsibility, putting faith in one's own strength and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. The creative stand means an attitude of solving all problems arising in revolution and construction in reliance on the creative initiative of the popular masses; it is a stand of applying foreign experience, if any, to suit the historical conditions and national characteristics of one's own country. The Juche idea is firmly based on proletarian internationalism. It enables the working class to successfully carry out both its national and international duties.

The DPRK is strictly following the principles of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in safeguarding the nation—principles based on the immortal Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Independence in politics is a guiding principle maintained by the Government of the Republic in

shaping and carrying out all its internal and external policies. In conformity with the requirements of the Juche idea the Government of the Republic formulates all its policies such as industrial, agricultural, educational, literary and art and judicial policies to suit the specific realities of Korea, and solves all problems arising in the revolution and construction by its own efforts. In external spheres, it establishes relations with foreign countries on the principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit. It also carries out the struggle against imperialism independently, according to its own judgement.

Self-support in economy is a guiding principle followed by the Government of the Republic in economic construction. Drawing on the strength of its own people, its own cadres and its own resources, the Government of the Republic has built up a solid, diversely developed independent national economy consisting of heavy industry with engineering industry at the core, light industry and agriculture, which are equipped with the latest techniques.

Self-defence in safeguarding the nation is a guiding principle on which the Government of the Republic is applying the Juche idea in military spheres. The Government of the Republic has established an all-people, all-nation defence system with the People's Army at the core and turned the whole country into an impregnable fortress.

The great Juche idea initiated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has become the infallible guiding idea in successfully carrying out the revolution and construction in our country. The Government of the Republic is invariably guided by this idea in formulating all its policies and carrying on all its activities.

2) STATE SYSTEM

A. THE CHARACTER AND FUNCTIONS OF STATE

The DPRK is an independent socialist state which represents the interests of the entire Korean people. The sovereignty of the Republic is in the hands of the working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea belongs to the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals." (*Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country*, Eng. ed., p. 35.)

In the DPRK the workers, peasants and other working masses are masters of the country and the whole people exercise power.

The Supreme People's Assembly and local People's Assemblies of different levels are composed of deputies representing the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals.

The Government of the Republic regards it as its supreme task to protect and safeguard the interests of the workers, peasants and other working people.

The DPRK is a most revolutionary state power which has inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Government of the Republic relies on the politico-ideological unity of the entire people underlain by the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, on the socialist relations of production and on the foundation of a solid, independent national economy.

The DPRK sets it as its fundamental revolutionary task to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half, drive out foreign forces and bring about the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

One of the important tasks of the Government of the Republic is to strengthen the struggle against the hostile elements at home and abroad opposed to our socialist system by increasing its functions and role and to revolutionize and working-classize all members of society by vigorously driving forward the ideological revolution.

The Government of the Republic is successfully carrying out economic construction along with the communist education and remoulding of the working people by thoroughly implementing the class and mass lines and the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in its activity and holding fast to the Chollima Movement, the general line of the Workers' Party of Korea in socialist construction.

The Government of the Republic is striving to lay firm material and technological foundations of socialism, free the working people from tough work once and for all, gradually convert cooperative property into all-people property and eliminate the differences between town and country and the class distinctions between the workers and peasants.

It is also carrying on the task of cultural revolution, fighting resolutely against the cultural infiltration of imperialism and the tendency toward restorationism and rapidly developing education, science, literature and arts and all other realms of socialist culture on a sound basis.

The Government of the Republic establishes diplomatic as well as political, economic and cultural relations with foreign countries on the principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutu-

al benefit. It unites with all the people of the world opposed to imperialism and actively supports and encourages their struggles for national liberation and their revolutionary struggles.

B. BASIC RIGHTS OF CITIZENS

The DPRK substantially provides the people with genuine political liberties and rights according to the basic requirement of the Juche idea that men's independence and creativity should be enhanced by all means.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our socialist system is a genuinely democratic system that practically guarantees the political rights and liberties of the workers, peasants and the rest of the working people." (*Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country*, Eng. ed., p. 27.)

The Socialist Constitution of the DPRK explicitly stipulates that the state fully provides the citizens with conditions for their democratic liberties and rights and for their material and cultural welfare.

In Korea, all the working people, irrespective of sex, race, occupation, length of residence, property status and education, party affiliation, political views and religion, are given the right to elect and to be elected and guaranteed the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration, the freedoms of religious belief and anti-religious propaganda and the freedoms of complaints and petitions.

The workers, peasants and other working people participate in state administration as masters of state power and carry out free social and political activities, affiliated with political parties and social organizations.

The working people are also guaranteed the rights to work and rest, education and free medical care and

the freedom of scientific, literary and artistic pursuits.

The revolutionary fighters, the families of revolutionary and patriotic martyrs, the families of the People's Army personnel, and the disabled soldiers are enjoying the special protection of the state and public.

Women hold equal social status and rights with men. The state directs special concern to mothers and children.

In addition, the working people are guaranteed the protection of marriage and the family, the inviolability of the person and residence and the privacy of correspondence.

In Korea, all these democratic rights and liberties of the citizens are guaranteed not only by the law but also in practice and ceaselessly expanded with the consolidation and development of the socialist system.

C. STATE STRUCTURE

Our state structure enables the workers, peasants and all other working people to take an active part in the nation's affairs and state administration; it also enables the state organs to improve their service for the good of the people and vigorously step up the revolution and construction by increasing their functions and role.

The state structure consists of the system of power organs headed by the President (the Supreme People's Assembly, the Central People's Committee and the local People's Assemblies and People's Committees of different levels), the system of administrative bodies (the Administration Council and the local Administrative Committees of different levels) and the systems of Courts and Procurator's Offices.

The President of the DPRK

The President of the DPRK is the Head of State and represents state power.

He is elected by the Supreme People's Assembly and his term of office is four years.

The President directly guides the Central People's Committee and, when necessary, convenes and presides over meetings of the Administration Council.

The President is the Supreme Commander of the entire armed forces of the DPRK and the Chairman of the National Defence Commission, and commands all the armed forces of the state.

The President promulgates the laws and ordinances of the Supreme People's Assembly, the decrees of the Central People's Committee and the decisions of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and issues orders.

Besides, the President has the right to grant special pardons, ratifies or abrogates treaties concluded with foreign countries, and leads other work.

The Supreme People's Assembly

The Supreme People's Assembly exercises the legislative power as the highest organ of power of the DPRK.

The Supreme People's Assembly is composed of deputies elected on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. Its term of office is four years.

The Supreme People's Assembly adopts or amends the Constitution, laws and ordinances, establishes the basic principles of domestic and foreign policies of the state, approves the state plan for the development of the national economy and the state budget and

decides on questions including those of war and peace.

The current Supreme People's Assembly is composed of 541 deputies elected on December 12, 1972.

The permanent body of the Supreme People's Assembly is the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The Central People's Committee

The Central People's Committee is the highest leadership organ of state power in the DPRK.

It is headed by the President of the DPRK.

The Central People's Committee shapes the internal and external policies of the state and directs the work of the Administration Council and the local People's Assemblies and People's Committees as well as the work of the judicial and procuratorial organs and the work of national defence and state political security.

It supervises the execution of the Constitution, the laws and ordinances of the Supreme People's Assembly, the orders of the President and the decrees, decisions and directives of the Central People's Committee, and adopts decrees and decisions.

In addition, the Central People's Committee institutes or changes the administrative division, declares a state of war and issues mobilization orders in case of emergency and organizes and directs other work.

The Administration Council

The Administration Council is the administrative and executive body of the highest organ of state power.

It works under the guidance of the President of the DPRK and the Central People's Committee.

The Administration Council works out the state

plan for the development of the national economy, compiles the state budget, organizes and executes the work related to economic and cultural affairs, the building of the people's armed forces, the maintenance of public order, the protection of the interests of the state and the safeguarding of the rights of citizens, external activity and other affairs.

The Ministry is an executive department of the Administration Council.

The Local People's Assembly, People's Committee and Administrative Committee

The People's Assemblies of the province (or city under central authority), city (or district) and county are local organs of power. The local People's Assembly is composed of the deputies elected on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

The local People's Assembly approves the local plan for the development of the national economy and the local budget, elects or recalls the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary and members of the People's Committee, the Chairman of the Administrative Committee and the judges and people's assessors of the Court, at the corresponding level.

The People's Committees of the province (or city under central authority), city (or district) and county are the local power organs that function when the People's Assemblies at the corresponding levels are not in session.

The local People's Committee takes measures to put into effect the decisions of the corresponding People's Assembly and the People's Committees at higher levels and directs the work of the Administrative Committee at the corresponding level, the work of the People's Committees at lower levels and the

work of the state institutions, enterprises and social cooperative organizations within the area concerned.

The Administrative Committees of the province (or city under central authority), city (or district) and county are the administrative and executive bodies of the local power organ.

The Court and the Procurator's Office

The judicial organs include the Central Court, the Court of the province (or city under central authority) and the People's Court. Each Court is composed of judges and people's assessors. The judicial work of all the Courts is supervised by the Central Court.

Procurator's organs consist of the Central Procurator's Office, Procurator's Offices of the province (or city under central authority), city (or district) and county. They are under the coordinated direction of the Central Procurator's Office.

3) POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA

The Workers' Party of Korea was founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on October 10, 1945.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Workers' Party is the leading force of our people and the General Staff of the Korean revolution."
(Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 109.)

The Workers' Party of Korea is composed of the advanced fighters from among the workers, peasants and working intellectuals, who fight devotedly for the interest of the working masses and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The Workers' Party of Korea has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and waged under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It is solely guided by his great Juche idea in its activities.

The Party's immediate goal is to win complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, accomplish the national-liberation democratic revolution on a nationwide scale and realize national reunification, and its ultimate goal is to build communism.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Workers' Party of Korea has grown into an invincible party tried and tested through revolutionary struggles.

Today the Workers' Party of Korea has achieved the complete unity and oneness of ideology and will throughout the Party on the basis of the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Workers' Party gives leadership to the people's power organs and all the organizations of the working masses, rallies the masses closely around the leader and skilfully organizes and mobilizes them in carrying out the Party's lines and policies.

The Workers' Party now continues to deepen and improve Party work, defining it as its general task to more thoroughly establish the monolithic ideological system of Juche within the Party and dye the whole Party and the whole society with Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea.

Under the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle, the Workers' Party unites with the peoples of the socialist countries, the Communist and Workers' Parties, the international working class and with all the peace-loving people of the world and is staunchly fighting against US imperialism and Japanese militarism and for the victory of the cause of peace and democracy, national independence, socialism and communism.

Today, behind the banner of the immortal Juche idea created by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, the Workers' Party of Korea is dynamically marching ahead, enjoying the absolute support and deep trust of the Korean people.

B. THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The Korean Democratic Party is a democratic party which was founded on November 3, 1945, mainly with petty bourgeoisie, entrepreneurs, traders, rich farmers and petty urban dwellers, with the aim of opposing the oppression by foreign imperialists and building a rich and strong country. As member of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland led by the Workers' Party of Korea, the Democratic Party supports the lines and policies of the Workers' Party and fights for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

C. THE CHONDOIST CHONGU PARTY

The Chondoist Chongu Party is a democratic party which was formed on February 8, 1946, with Chondoist peasants, for the purpose of opposing the oppres-

sion by foreign imperialists, achieving national independence and building a rich and strong democratic state. As member of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland led by the Workers' Party, the Chondoist Chongu Party supports the lines and policies of the Workers' Party and strives for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

D. THE DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE REUNIFICATION OF THE FATHERLAND

On June 25, 1949 on the initiative and under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Democratic National United Front of North Korea formed on July 22, 1946 was developed into the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland which embraces more than 70 political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea. The main task of the DFRF led by the Workers' Party of Korea is to rally all the patriotic and democratic forces aspiring to national independence and freedom closely around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, irrespective of occupation, sex, religious belief and party affiliation, actively champion and propagate his revolutionary lines and policies for the country's independent, peaceful reunification and actively organize and mobilize the broad masses in a nationwide struggle to implement them.

E. THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS OF KOREA

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea is a revolutionary mass political organization of the workers, technicians and office employees. It was founded on November 30, 1945. It gives its members

ideological education to firmly equip them with Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea and induce them to participate in socialist construction and in the management of the socialist economy with the attitude of a master. It keeps close relations with revolutionary trade unions in many foreign countries. It has different industrial trade unions.

F. THE UNION OF AGRICULTURAL WORKING PEOPLE OF KOREA

The Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea is a mass political organization involving agricultural working people. It was founded on March 25, 1965. It gives ideological education to the agricultural working people to firmly equip them with Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea and successfully carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside. The union maintains friendly and cooperative relations with agricultural working people's and peasants' organizations in many foreign countries.

G. THE LEAGUE OF SOCIALIST WORKING YOUTH OF KOREA

The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea is a mass political organization of young people, which was founded on January 17, 1946. The league strives to establish the monolithic ideological system of the Party among the youth, revolutionize and working-classize them and train them to be body guards and death-defying corps who protect the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung politically and ideologically, at the cost of their lives. The league has close relations with many foreign youth organizations.

H. THE DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION OF KOREA

The Democratic Women's Union of Korea is a mass political organization of socialist working women, which was founded on November 18, 1945. The Women's Union conducts ideological education of women to equip them with Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea and revolutionize and working-classize them, thereby expediting the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole of society and increasing women's role in the revolution and construction. The Women's Union maintains relations of friendship and cooperation with many foreign women's organizations.

In addition, there are many social organizations. They include: the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the Association of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, the Korean Red Cross Society, the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Korean Journalists Union, the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Korean Students Committee, the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Korean Buddhists Federation.

6. THE ECONOMY

The line of building an independent national economy has been carried out in our country under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the economy has developed by leaps and bounds.

The economy, which was very backward and deformed when we took it over from the old society and, moreover, which was devastated in the three-year war unleashed by US imperialism, has undergone a radical change in its look in a short period after the armistice.

The historic task of industrialization was splendidly carried out in a little over ten years after the war. As a result, our country has been converted into a strong socialist industrial state with powerful heavy industry, modern light industry and highly developed agriculture.

The economy is now developing more rapidly and growing stronger on the basis of successful industrialization. Even under the condition where the scale of industrial production was 20 times greater than that in the initial period of industrialization, the industrial output in 1973 showed a 60 per cent increase over the figure of 1970. Its annual increase averaged 17 per cent between 1971 and 1973.

Provided with many-sided structure, equipped with up-to-date technology and relying on our own cadres and raw materials, the powerful economy of our country is completely free from the effect of world econom-

ic fluctuation and steadily developing, demonstrating its great vitality.

On the strength of the economic achievements, our people are now striving to finish off with the three major tasks of technical revolution to free the working people from arduous labour as well as the tasks to consolidate the material and technical foundations of socialism, as contemplated under the Six-Year Plan (1971-76). At the same time, they are advancing vigorously towards the magnificent goals of the grand socialist construction.

1) HEAVY INDUSTRY

Our heavy industry has grown rapidly in accordance with our Party's policy of setting up Juche-oriented heavy industry bases.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party's line in the building of heavy industry was to create our own solid bases of heavy industry which would be able to produce at home most of the raw materials, fuel, power, machines and equipment needed for the development of the national economy by relying on the rich natural resources and source of raw materials in our country." (*Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country*, Eng. ed., p. 14.)

In order to create strong heavy industry bases of our own we have built many new heavy industrial factories and enterprises while at the same time rehabilitating, renovating and expanding the existing ones. Our heavy industry has been built not for its own sake, but in such a way that it can better serve the development of light industry and agriculture and the improvement of the people's living standards.

It has now grown into a powerful heavy industry with all its key branches such as machine-building, electric-power, mining, metal and chemical industries, and its capability has increased beyond comparison.

A. MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

Our machine-building industry started from scratch after liberation. But it has advanced at an unusually high rate. It now turns out in 5.2 days as many machines as it did in the whole year of 1949.

Our machine-building industry, which was born under ground during the war and then grew fast in the postwar years, is now capable of manufacturing various large equipment, precision machines and complete modern plants.

All the machine-building centres—the Huichon, Kusong and Mangyongdae Machine-tool Plants and the Ryongsong, Pukjung and Rakwon Machine Plants—have been solidly fitted up with the latest installations to satisfy the needs of the national economy for machines and equipment.

The engineering industry puts out large-size machines and precision machines such as 6,000-ton power presses, 50,000-kva generators, 100,000-kva transformers, 300-hp bulldozers, 10,000-ton vessels, electric locomotives, special and automatic machine tools. It also produces complete plants for modern heavy and light industrial factories including power stations and metallurgical and chemical factories. Under the Seven-Year Plan, for instance, it produced and supplied aggregate plants for more than 100 modern factories.

Solid bases have been laid for the manufacture of tractors and lorries for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture. A large and fully-automated Kumsong Tractor Plant was built in 1973 and existing

tractor and lorry plants have been expanded. Thus in 1974 they could produce eight times as many tractors and three times as many lorries as in 1970. Now, they manufacture large 75-hp tractors, medium and small-size tractors, and heavy-duty lorries of 25-ton class and above.

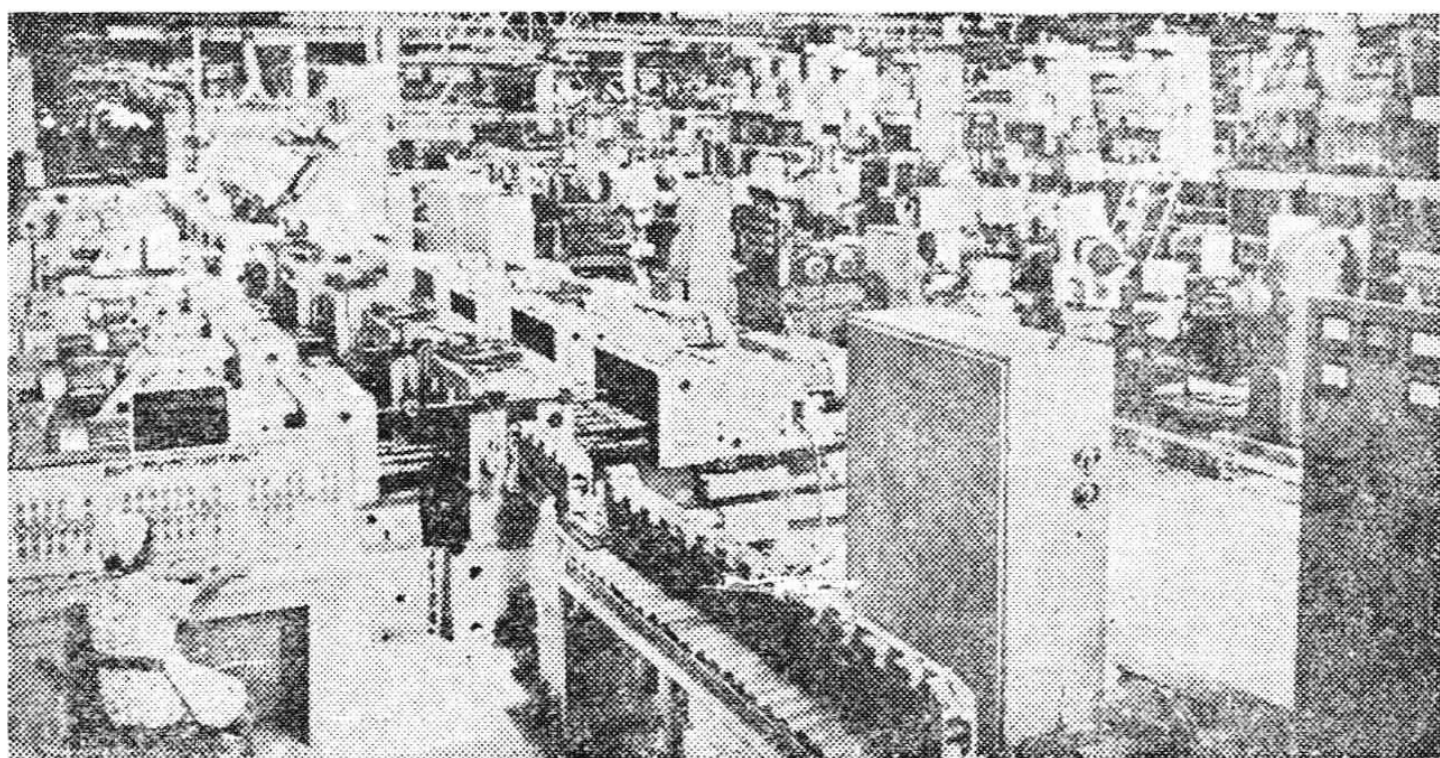
The engineering industry also produces different kinds of automation elements, gauges and instruments in large quantities, making a positive contribution to introducing semi-automation and automation in all branches of the national economy.

Already in 1967 Korea was 98 per cent self-sufficient in machinery.

Machines are of very high quality. The lathe *Kusong-3* has won the gold medal in an international fair and other machines and equipment are popular in the world market.

Our engineering industry is now in a position to manufacture 400-mm boring machines, 16-metre turn-

**A sea of machines on the automatic production line in the
Kumsong Tractor Plant**



ing lathes, 20-metre lathes, and other specially large machine tools and such large-size machines and equipment as 100-ton lorries, 10-cubic-metre excavators and 20,000-ton boats.

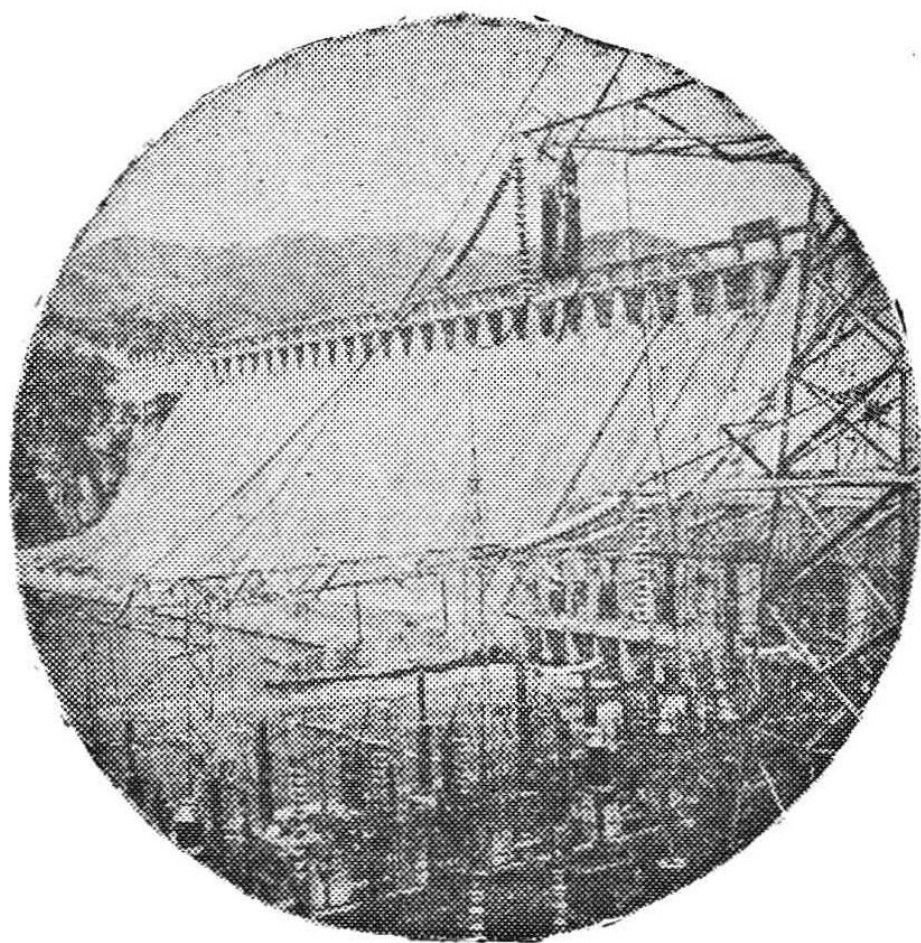
B. ELECTRIC-POWER INDUSTRY

The electric-power industry has been developed in line with the policy of combining hydroelectric power stations with thermal power stations and large ones with medium and small ones.

The Supung and Changjin-gang Power Stations and other existing ones were rehabilitated and modernized in the postwar years. And many new large hydraulic and thermal power plants have been built—the Kanggye Youth Power Plant, the Unbong and Sodusu Power Stations, the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant with a 500,000-kw capacity, and the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant. Besides, there have appeared hosts of medium and small hydroelectric power stations and many factory-run thermal power plants.

As a result, dependable bases for power generation have been laid in our country. The total generating capacity increased 1.8 times in the period between 1961 and 1969. Especially, the capacity of the thermal power stations rose 11 times during the same period, eliminating the one-sidedness of the power industry which had relied exclusively upon hydraulic power in the past. This has effected qualitative improvements on the nation's power bases.

In order to meet the rapidly increasing demands of the national economy for power, strenuous efforts are now being made to speed up the construction of the third-stage project of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant and the second-stage project of the Sodusu Hydroelectric Power Station and the construction of the Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Plant,



**The Supung Hydroelectric
Power Station**

the Taedong-gang Hydroelectric Power Station, the Taebo Thermal Power Plant and other thermal and hydraulic power plants.

The annual output of electric power was 16,500 million kwh in 1970, and it will reach 28,000 to 30,000 million kwh at the end of the Six-Year Plan.

C. MINING INDUSTRY

The material and technical foundations of the mining industry have been consolidated with the expansion of existing coal and ore mines and the exploitation of many new ones and through the improvement of their technical equipment.

Almost all the collieries including the large ones

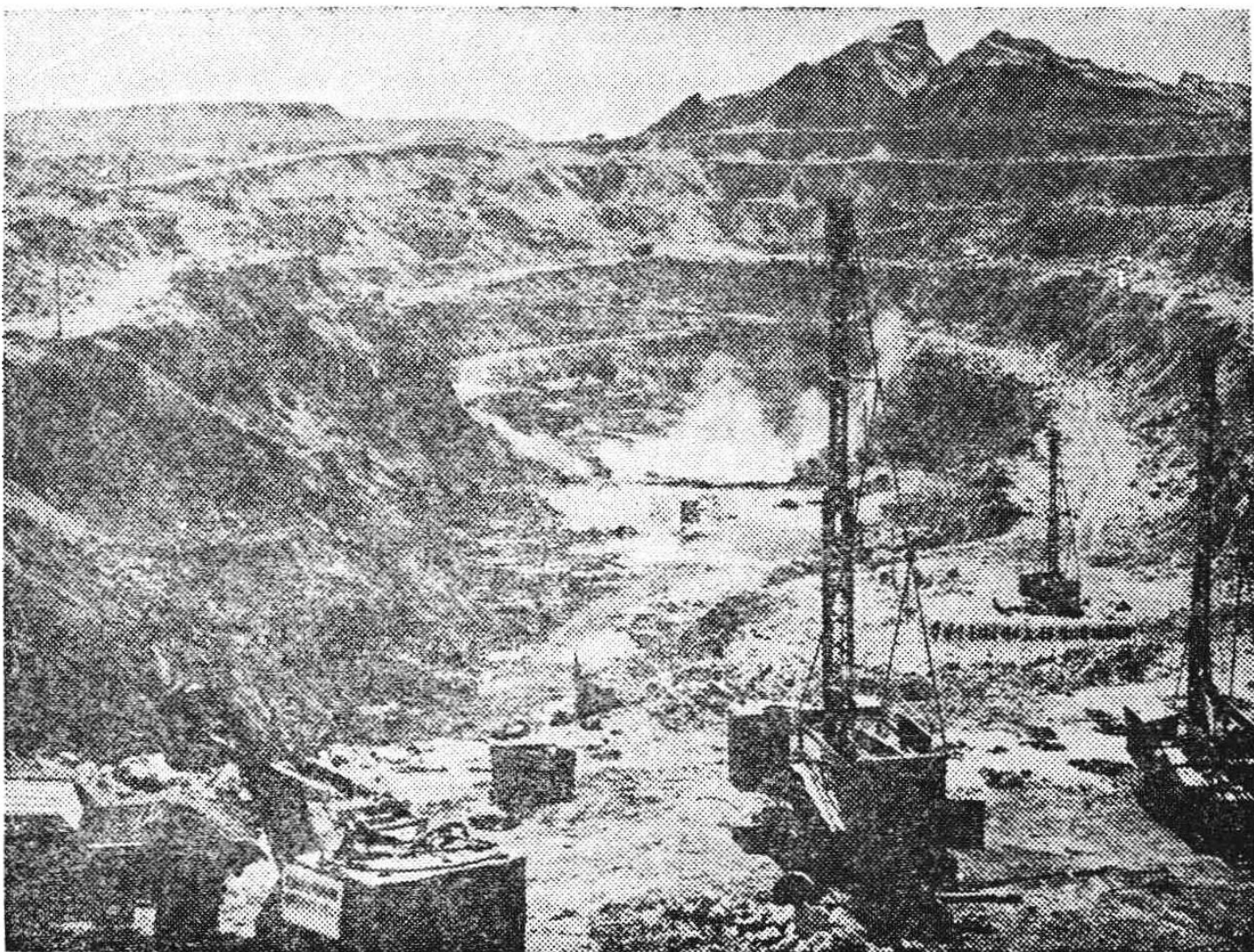
at Anju, Choyang, Sinchang, Kowon and Aoji have widely introduced modern equipment and advanced mining methods to turn out great quantities of good coal.

Korea has inexhaustible coal deposits. To increase coal output new coal mines are now being developed in Tokchon, Kangdong, Kangso, Kowon and many other areas.

The annual coal output was 27,500,000 tons in 1970, and the figure will reach 50 to 53 million tons when the Six-Year Plan is fulfilled.

Rapid headway has also been made in ore mining. With a view to building up reliable raw material bases for the Juche-oriented industry, great efforts were directed to ore mining in the postwar period to

Opencut mining at the Unryul Mine



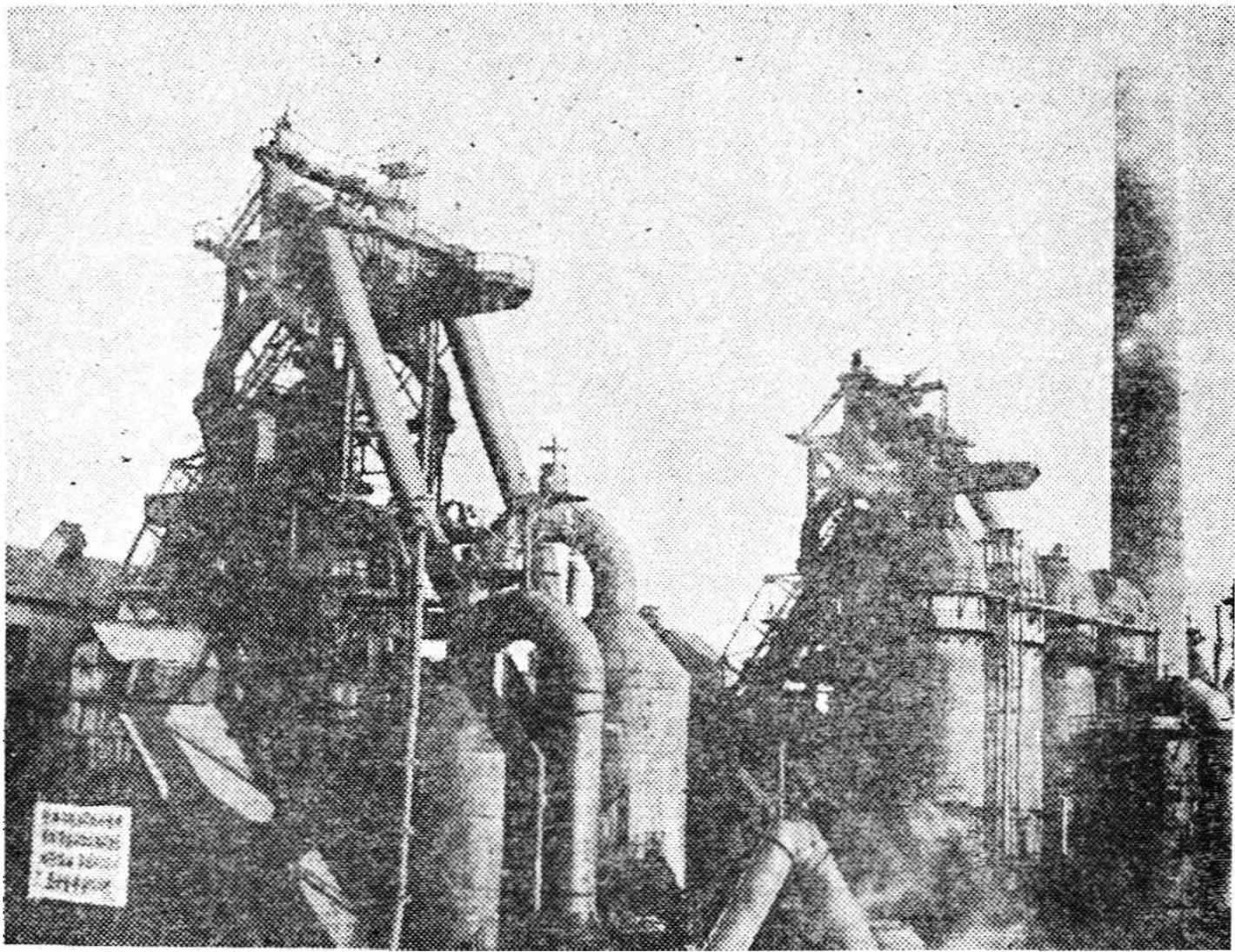
open many new ore mines, large, medium and small, while at the same time greatly expanding the existing large ones—the Musan Mine, Songhung Mine, Komdok Mine, Unryul Mine, etc.

Large-sized equipment, high-speed tunnelling and diversified conveyance have been introduced at all mines greatly to increase ore output. During the Six-Year Plan period, the iron ore output is expected to increase 1.8 times, copper 1.7 times, lead and zinc 1.8 times respectively, tungsten 1.9 times and molybdenum 4.4 times.

D. METAL INDUSTRY

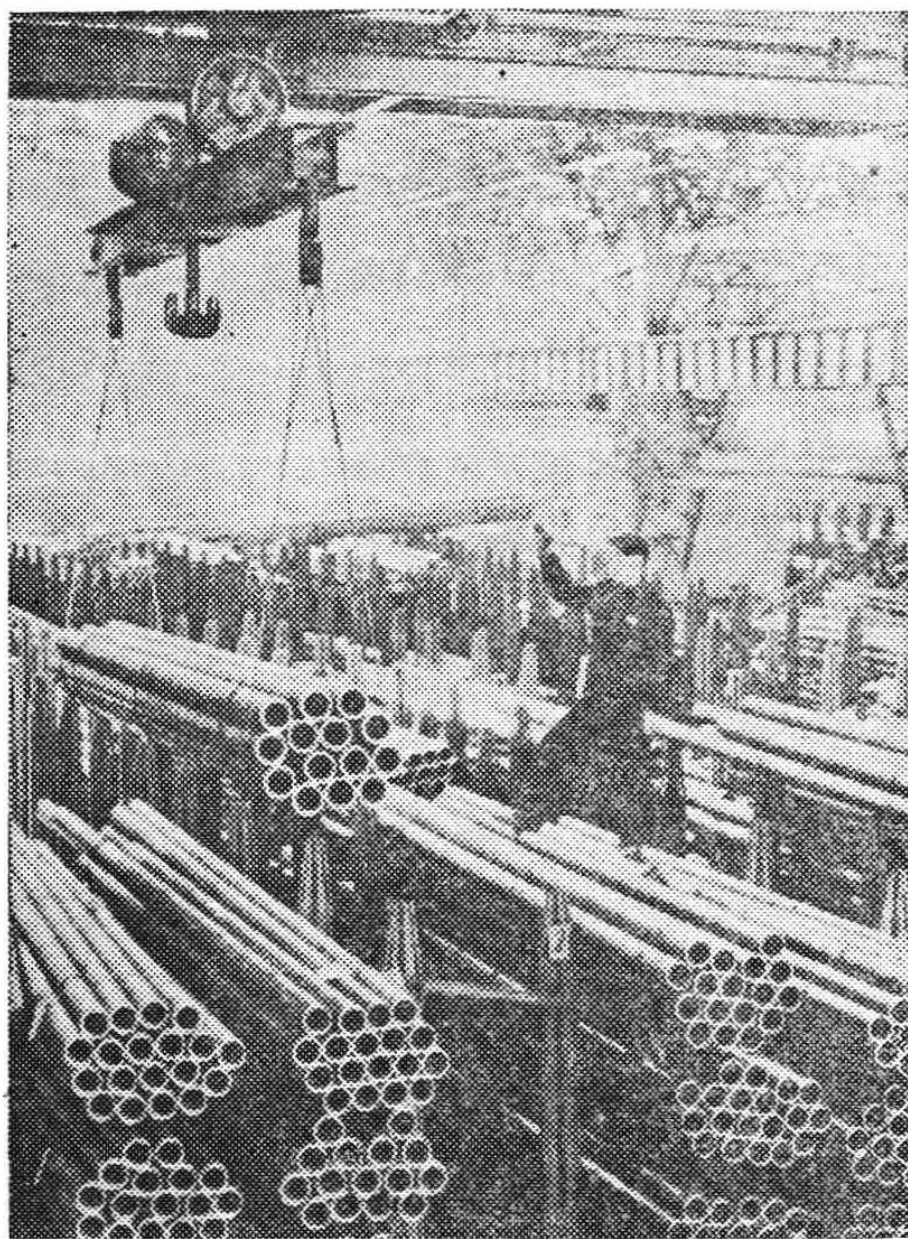
The metal industry is demonstrating a great power. In the postwar period the Hwanghae Iron and

Gigantic blast furnaces of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex



Steel Complex, Kangson Steel Complex and other ferrous metallurgical bases were reconstructed and enlarged on the basis of modern technology, and new iron and steel works have been built.

The recent years have witnessed the further consolidation of the ferrous metallurgical industry bases with the successful progress of the expansion projects of the Kim Chaek and other iron and steel works and the building of new large furnaces and coke ovens and new steel and rolling branches. Along with this, new revolving granulated iron furnaces, sponge iron furnaces and blister steel ovens have been built to turn out iron and steel by using home-produced fuel, and reduced iron briquette, reduced pellet processes, etc. have been introduced to markedly increase the independence of our metallurgy. In addition, the success made in the research in electric smelting has



**Weldless steel tubes
mass-produced for the
grand socialist construction**

opened the possibility of large-scale iron production by this method.

Today the powerful ferrous metallurgical industry has all the necessary processes to produce pig iron, steel, rolled steel and goods of second-stage metal working and satisfy the ever-growing demands of the national economy for different metals.

When the Six-Year Plan is fulfilled, the annual output of pig and granulated iron will be 3.5 to 3.8 million tons, that of steel 3.8 to 4 million tons and rolled steel 2.8 to 3 million tons.

The nonferrous metallurgical industry turns out various nonferrous metals such as gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc as well as their alloys and rolled goods.

The Nampo, Haeju and Munpyong Smelteries and many others are processing raw materials in a comprehensive way to increase the output of valuable elements and to obtain different kinds of priceless rare metals from by-products.

In order to expand the production of nonferrous metals taking advantage of the rich deposits in our country, a new large smeltery is now being built in the Tanchon area on the east coast.

Under the banner of the three major tasks of technical revolution metallurgical factories have set up the system of running production over the radio and industrial television, and the operation of production processes is being switched over to remote control and automation.

E. CHEMICAL AND CEMENT INDUSTRIES

Korea's chemical industry has developed into a powerful industry with all the necessary branches for the production of organic and inorganic chemicals and the basic and second-process chemicals.

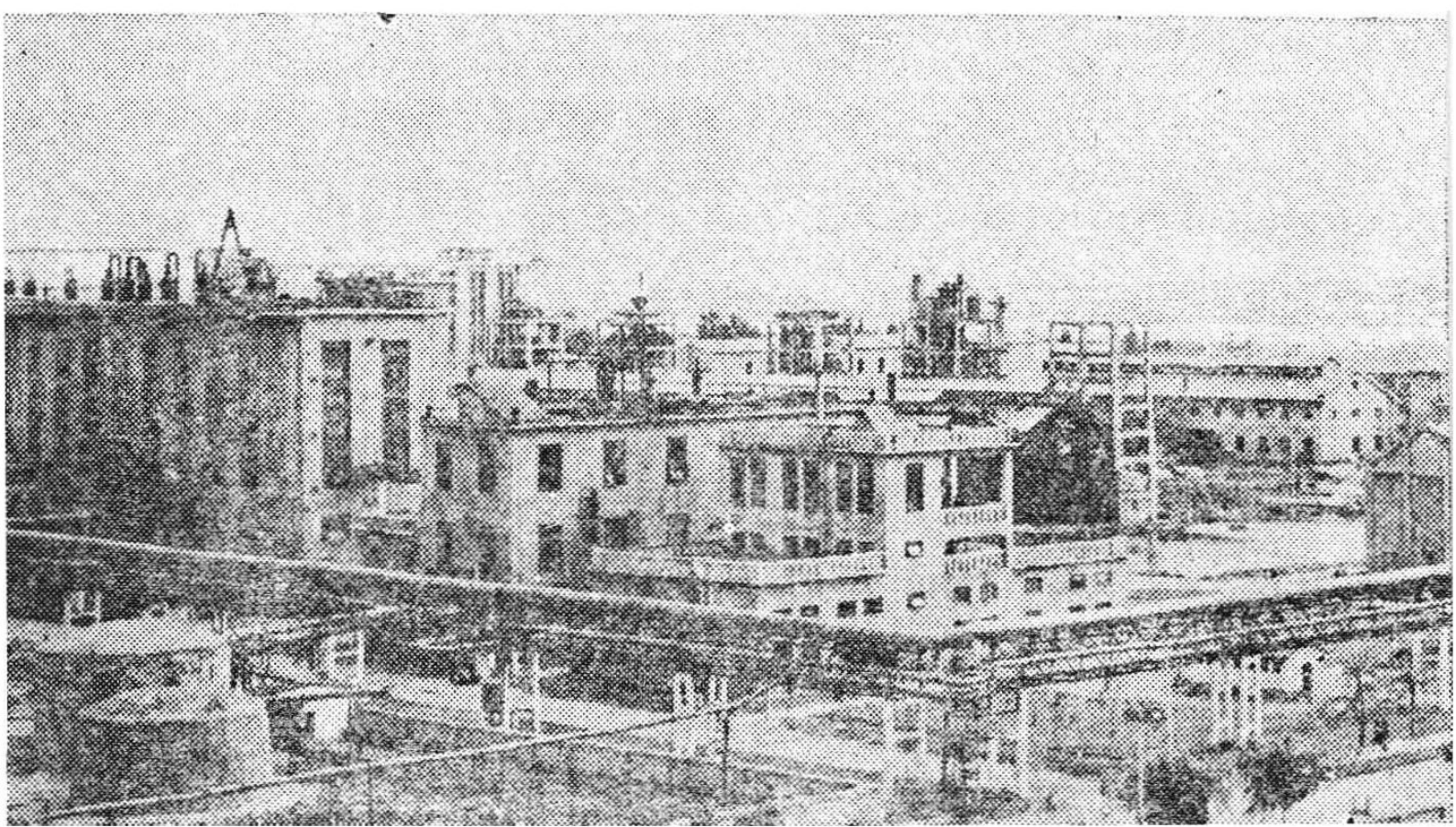
In the years following the war new organic chemical industrial branches were set up to produce vinalon and vinyl plastics from limestone and anthracite, and staple fibre from reeds. The February 8 Vinalon Complex has been enlarged in the recent years to increase its annual production capacities of vinalon and vinyl plastics to 50,000 tons respectively.

Further, synthetic rubber production has been industrialized and a new tyre manufacturing and oil-processing industries established.

The large-scale Youth Chemical Plant and Nampo Chemical Plant are now under construction in the western region. The former will turn out orlon, tetoron, polyethylene and other chemical goods, and the latter vinalon and vinyl plastics.

In the domain of inorganic chemical industry the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and other existing chemical fertilizer plants have been enlarged in a big way and new branches created to produce ammonia by the gasification of anthracite and other fertilizers

The February 8 Vinalon Complex demonstrating the great capability of the Juche industry



and agricultural chemicals of wide variety.

Especially, the production capacity of nitrogen fertilizer has grown by hundreds of thousands of tons in the recent years at the Chongsu Chemical Plant and Sunchon Nitrolime Fertilizer Factory.

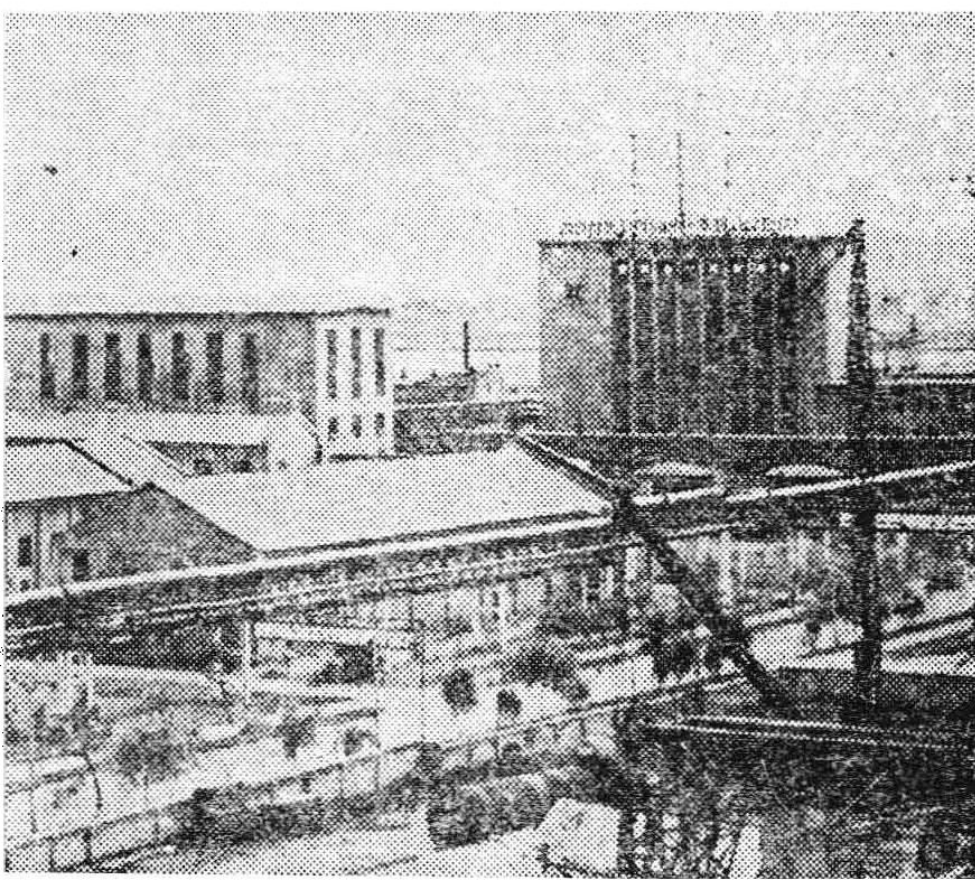
Phosphate fertilizer factories have been built in almost all the provinces to increase the annual output by one million tons.

Medium and small-scale chemical plants have been built across the country. Along with the large-scale ones, they play an important role in the chemical industry.

Today, the chemical industry is mass-producing a variety of goods required for the rapid development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's living standards.

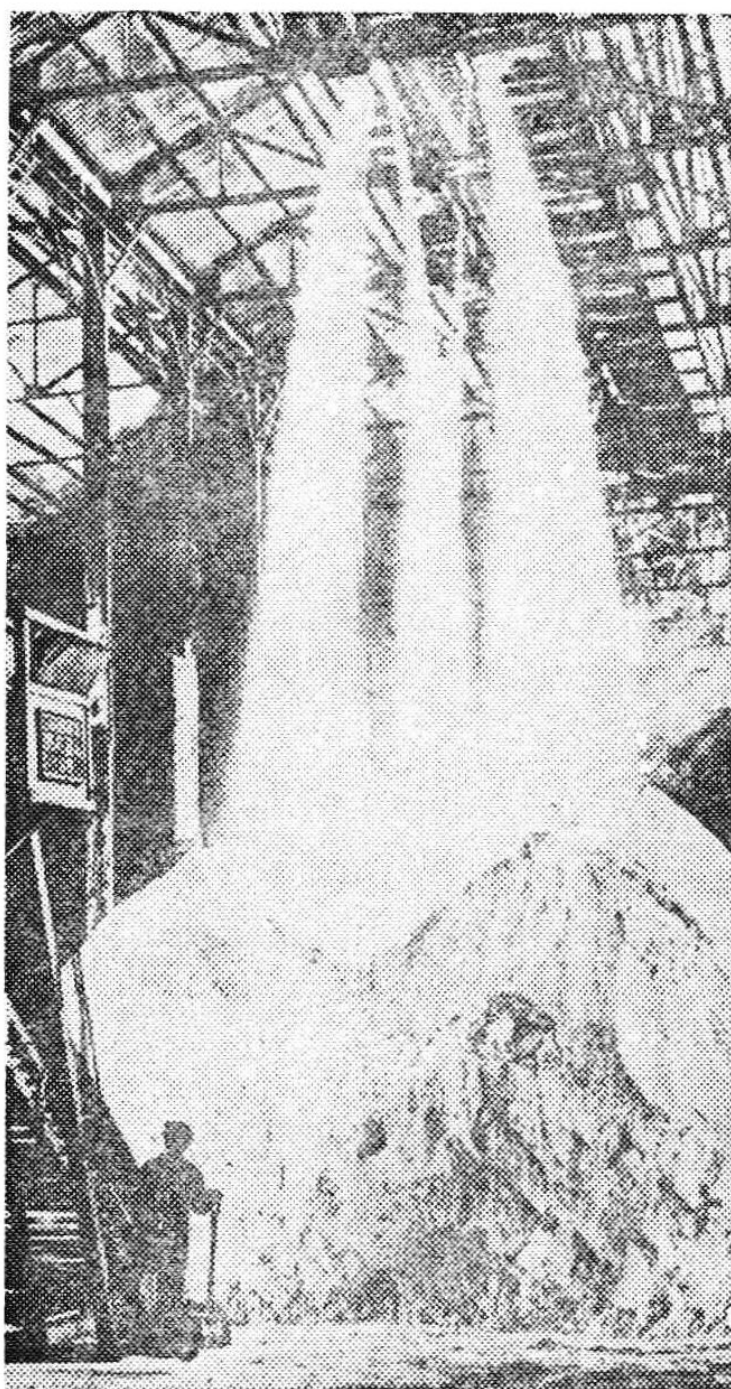
During the Six-Year Plan, the annual output of chemical fertilizer will double the 1970 figure of 1.5 million tons and that of synthetic fibre will grow 1.9 times and synthetic resin three times over.

The cement production has quickly grown with the building of large modern cement factories plus hosts of medium and small ones to meet the needs of the vast capital construction. In 1970 the cement out-



put was 4 million tons. The annual output will increase to 7.5 to 8 million tons by the end of the Six-Year Plan.

The solid base of the Juche-oriented heavy industry with the machine-building industry at its core created under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been able to equip all branches of the national economy with modern technology and give a powerful impetus to the socialist economic construction.



The ammonium sulphate shop of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex

2) LIGHT INDUSTRY

Light industry which is of great significance in raising the people's living standards has made a remarkable progress along with heavy industry.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In developing light industry, our Party maintained the policy of simultaneously developing large-scale, nationally-controlled industries and the medium- and small-scale local industries." (*Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country*, Eng. ed., p. 15.)

Under this policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, large, modern and nationally-run light industry factories have been built, and at the same time, thousands of local industrial factories using abundant, locally available raw materials have been set up and their technological equipment has been markedly improved.

Today our light industry is capable of satisfying the working people's demand for a variety of consumer goods with its own products.

A. TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Large, modern textile mills like the Pyongyang Combined Textile Mill, Sariwon Textile Mill, Pakchon Silk Textile Mill and Sinuiju and Hamhung Woolen Textile Mills were constructed in the postwar period simultaneously with many a medium and small one, and firm material and technical foundations of the textile industry have been laid.



**The weaving shop of
the Hamhung Woolen
Textile Mill**



**Part of the modernly equipped Ham-
hung Knitwear Factory**

This industry is fed with such raw materials as vinalon, staple fibre and other chemical fibres produced by the Juche-based chemical industry and as cocoon, wool, flax, etc.

It mass-produces different kinds of high quality fabrics—silk and twisted-yarn fabrics and knit goods. In 1970 the textile output amounted to some 400 million metres, whereas it was only 1,370,000 metres a year before liberation.

The knit fabric industry has made a notable progress in the recent years. Modern knitwear mills have been erected in Pyongyang, Kanggye and many other parts of the country. They turn out a large amount of nice underwear, sweaters, jackets, stockings, etc. The output of sweaters and jackets went up 3.7 times between 1971 and 1973.

The annual textile output will reach 500 to 600 million metres by the end of the Six-Year Plan.

B. FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRY

Tremendous progress has been made in the processing of subsidiary and other foodstuffs and in the production of soft drinks.

To meet the needs of the people for foodstuffs, a great number of large, medium and small factories have been built to process meat, fish, maize, fruit, etc., and produce soy, bean paste and cooling beverages.

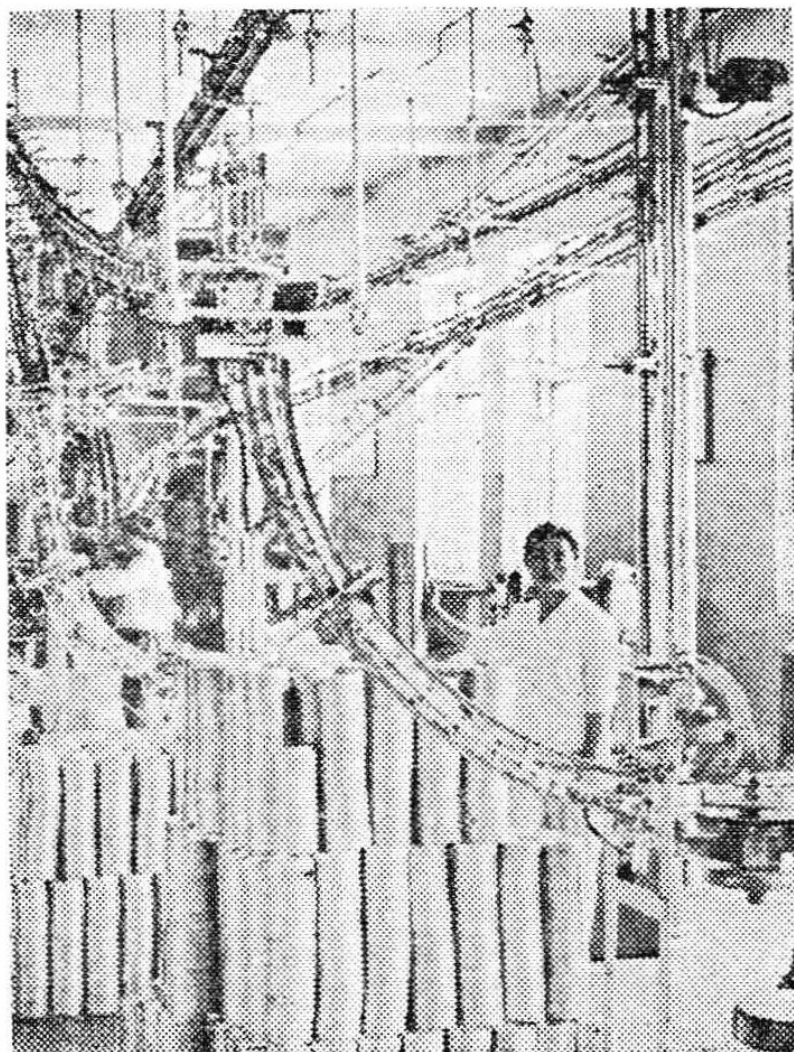
C. DAILY NECESSITIES AND FOOTWEAR INDUSTRIES

Solid bases for the daily necessities industry have been laid with the construction of up-to-date daily necessities factories, run centrally or locally.

Korea, though unable adequately to manufacture even pencils before liberation, has now come to mass-produce by itself TV sets, washing machines, refrigerators and other articles for cultural use and household furnishings as well as a variety of sundry goods, thereby fully meeting the people's growing demands for consumer goods.

The footwear industry has also made speedy headway. The footwear output has sharply increased with the construction of many up-to-date shoe factories in different parts of the country. These factories turn out good shoes with real and imitation leather, vinyl plastics and canvas.

Thanks to the rapid growth of light industry, our people have come to lead a more convenient, decent,



**View of the
Sinpo Cannery**

and cultured life with attractive and serviceable homemade light industry goods, and the women have come to gradually free themselves from the heavy burden of household work.

3) AGRICULTURE

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“Our Party and the Government of the Republic strove to consolidate the material and technological foundations of agriculture and increase its production while cooperativizing the individual peasant economy.”
(*Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country*, Eng. ed., p. 17.)

Agriculture has developed apace under the superior socialist agrarian system established in our countryside.

The look of the Korean countryside has undergone a fundamental change as a result of the dynamic struggle to carry out the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the rural areas under the banner of the *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country*, an immortal classic of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

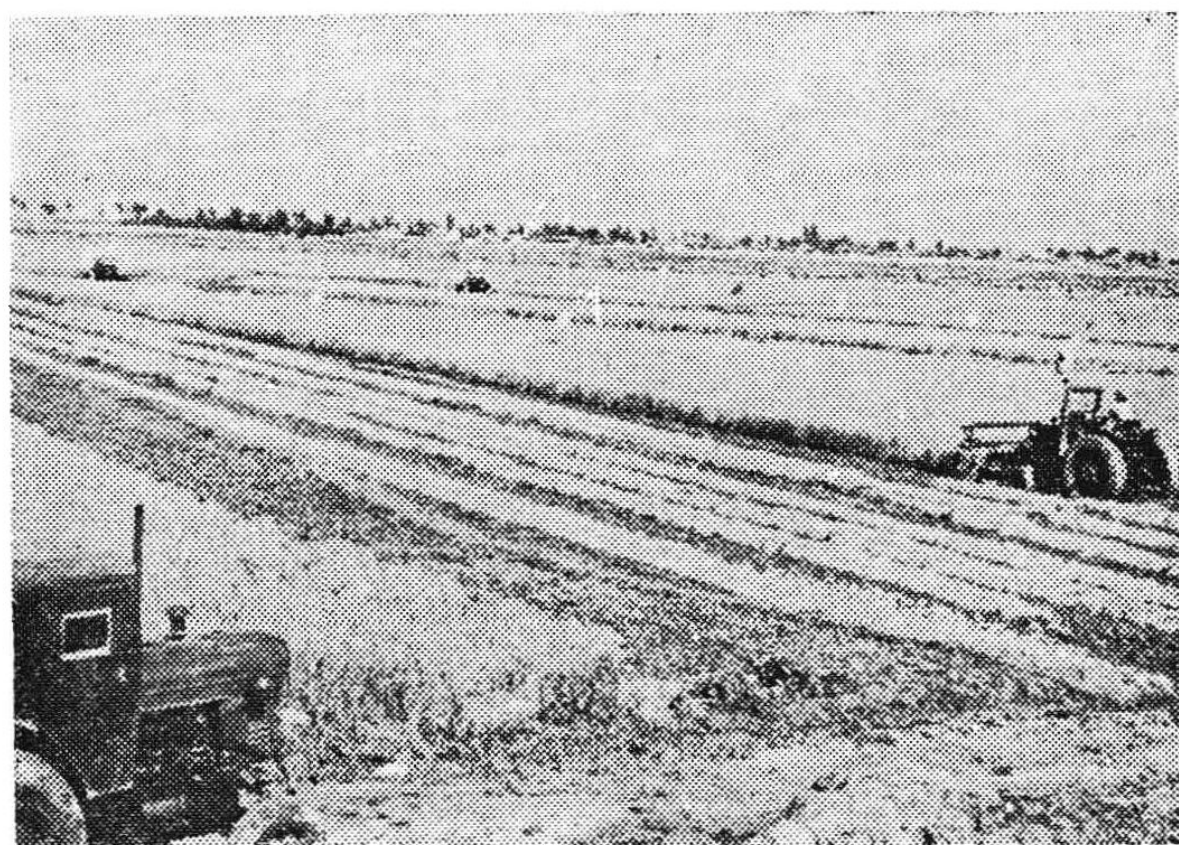
Especially, the vigorous technical revolution in the countryside has strengthened the material and technological foundations of agriculture.

The historic tasks of irrigation and electrification have already been carried out in the countryside under the rays of the Theses. Perfect irrigation and drainage systems have been established, and electricity finds its way to every rural village including the remote mountain areas. Every farmhouse is provided with electric lighting and electricity is extensively

used in agricultural production. The rural areas are dotted with reservoirs and covered with a dense network of irrigation canals, which total tens of thousands of *ri* in length. Korea ranks among the advanced countries in the rate of productive and domestic consumption of electricity in the countryside. The splendid completion of rural irrigation and electrification marks an epochal transformation in the Korean countryside.

With the successful promotion of rural mechanization and chemicalization, agriculture in Korea has entered a new era of industrialization and modernization.

In 1974 the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of farm land was four in the plain areas and three in the in-between and mountainous areas, on the average. At present the number of tractors serving the rural economy amounts to 70,000 to 80,000. This speedily raised the level of agricultural mechaniza-



Rich rice harvest

tion and markedly increased the scope of mechanized farming.

The amount of chemical fertilizers applied has sharply increased as well. It has reached one ton and more per *chongbo*, and the qualitative composition of the chemical fertilizers has been much improved. Nitrogen, phosphate, potassium and microelement fertilizers are liberally applied. Of nitrogen fertilizers, urea and nitrolime, highly effective in soil improvement, are now used in considerably greater quantity than before.

Thanks to the vigorous promotion of the comprehensive mechanization and overall chemicalization of agriculture, our farmers who had to do back-breaking work with primitive tools in the past are now merrily farming the land with the help of machines and chemicals. They are sure that they will soon be completely free from arduous labour.

The firm material and technological foundations of agriculture and the introduction of intensive and diversified farming help rapidly develop all branches of agriculture—crop cultivation, livestock breeding and fruit growing, etc.—and assure rich, stable harvests every year under any adverse weather conditions.

A. CROP CULTIVATION

The main grain crops cultivated in Korea are rice, maize, wheat, barley and bean. Of these the paddy rice holds the largest portion.

With a view to increasing rice production, great efforts have been directed to expanding the paddy-field area and boosting the per-unit-area output by developing intensive farming methods.

Rice output is growing apace with the establish-

ment of irrigation and drainage systems, liberal application of chemical fertilizers and compost and extensive improvement of soil as well as wide introduction of scientific farming methods and advanced agro-techniques—the introduction of best strains, improvement in ploughing and sowing and establishment of a scientific manuring system.

Non-paddy fields have also been irrigated and intensive farming methods actively introduced through the application of double-cropping and a large amount of chemical fertilizers in order to increase the output of maize, wheat, barley and other dry-field grain crops.

As a result, the grain output has sharply increased; in 1974 it was twice as much as in 1963 and 3.5 times greater than that in 1946. In 1974 over seven million tons of grain was produced, and the grain height for the Six-Year Plan has been triumphantly captured two years earlier than scheduled.

The production of industrial and oil crops, too, has quickly grown thanks to their specialized and intensive cultivation. Especially, the production of Ko-

Outside view of the Mangyongdae Chicken Plant



rean tobacco noted for its aroma and good quality has more than doubled in the postwar years.

In the field of crop cultivation a vigorous advance is now being made to hit the target of ten million tons of grain in the near future.

B. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In the development of animal husbandry the main stress is on the livestock breeding by the state and cooperative farms. At the same time, the sideline



Mechanized and automated chicken raising and egg production



stockbreeding of individual co-op farmers is also encouraged.

Korea has built large numbers of modern stock farms which intensively raise pigs, cows, sheep and rabbits to produce great quantities of meat, fur and milk.

Special efforts have been devoted to the industrialization of poultry farming. More than 70 big modern chicken plants have risen up in the last few years together with a host of duck plants. The Mangyongdae Chicken Plant alone turns out 100 million eggs a year. The newly-built chicken plants have mechanized or automated all their production processes, so that a worker can tend 10,000 birds. The refined chicken raising has regularized the production of eggs and meat. A hen lays 250 to 270 eggs a year. In 1974 the egg yield increased 7.4 times the figure of 1963.

Modern assorted poultry feed mills have also been built in different places, which adequately produce a variety of feed for poultry farming.

The poultry industry is making steady headway relying on superior pedigrees and breed-birds.

Korea will turn out 400,000 tons of meat and 3,000 million eggs a year when the Six-Year Plan is carried out.

C. POMICULTURE AND SERICULTURE

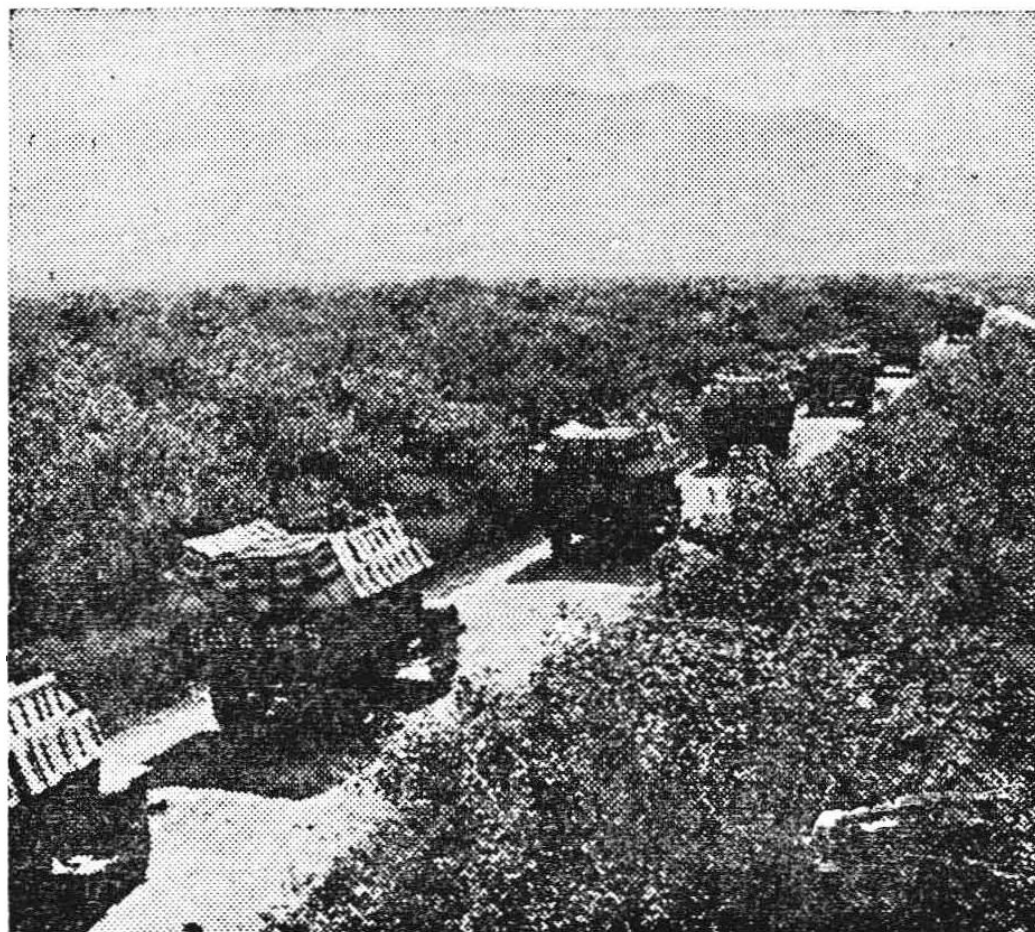
An all-people movement was launched to plant orchards in the postwar years. As a result, the total fruit-growing acreage has increased 33 times over since liberation. Orchards are now everywhere in our country.

Today the Songhwa, Pyongyang and other large state-owned fruit farms and some 3,000 orchards run

by cooperative farms produce various fruits—delicious and sweet-smelling apples, pears, peaches, grapes, apricots, strawberries, etc. The Songhwa Fruit Farm with 8,000 *chongbo* of fruit-growing area extending 40 kilometres is called an “orchard in the bloom of youth”.

Fruit output is on a steady increase thanks to the positive introduction of advanced fruit-growing technology and the wide use of machinery and chemicals. Fruit output in 1974 was three times greater than in 1963. The annual fruit output will be 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons at the end of the Six-Year Plan.

In sericulture main stress is laid on raising mulberry silkworms. This is combined with the breeding of tussah and castor silkworms rapidly to increase cocoon production. The annual output of cocoon will



Part of the Songhwa Fruit Farm, a youth orchard stretching over a hundred *ri*

reach some 40,000 tons when the Six-Year Plan is carried out.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean countryside has eliminated the colonial backwardness in a very short span of time and has been turned into the dependable food supply base for the nation and raw material base for light industry.

4) FISHING INDUSTRY

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“Our country borders on the sea on three sides; thus, the proper exploitation of marine resources is very important in improving the people’s living standards.” (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 117.)

With a view to exploiting marine resources actively, the state has bent much efforts to reinforcing the material and technological foundations of fishing industry.

Today our fishing industry has been solidly built up with 3,750-ton trawlers that pull in fish astern and medium and small trawl-boats and 5,000 to 10,000-ton refrigerator transports and with up-to-date fishing tackles.

Pelagic fishing by the powerful fishing fleets as well as inshore and small-scale fishing is brisk.

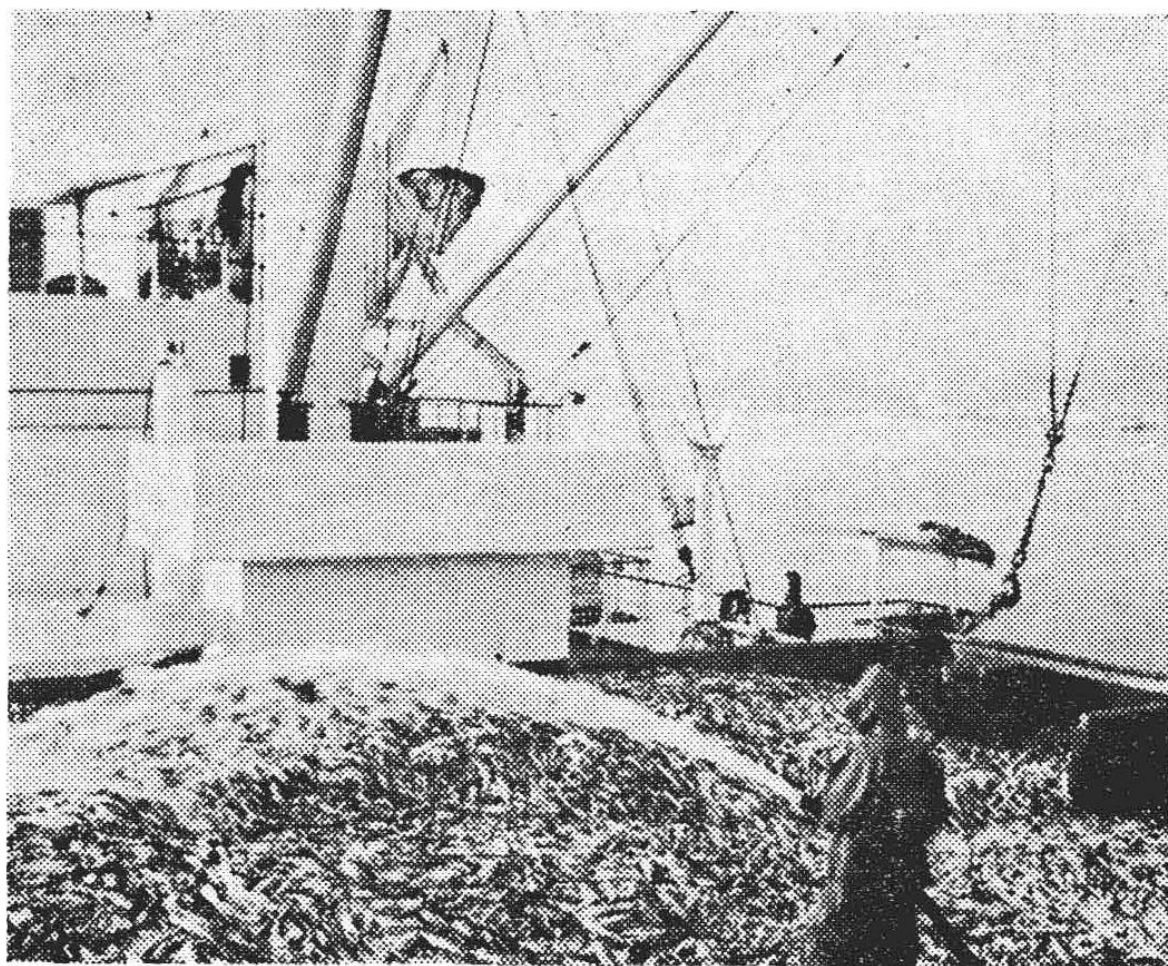
Scientific fishing methods are widely introduced by using shoal detectors, radios and other up-to-date technical equipment. As a result, there is a big catch of tasty fish—*myongtae*, herring, mackerel, cuttlefish, trout, and yellowtail.

Besides, brown seaweed, tangle, laver, and the

like are extensively cultivated and their output shows a continuous increase.

The fish catch rose by 20 per cent in 1973 as against the previous year. It will go up to 1.6 to 1.8 million tons by the time the Six-Year Plan is carried out.

Fish processing is also steadily developing. Large, up-to-date refrigeration plants have been built in Sinpo, Chongjin, Wonsan and other major fishing ports in the recent years to increase the daily quick-freezing capacity by 10,000 tons and the daily refrigerating capacity by 220,000 tons. Cold stores have been set up in every city, county and workers' district, and refrigerator trains and vans are widely used to supply the people with fresh fish all the year round.



The Chilbo-san, a factory ship

5) CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Capital construction is in full swing in Korea to step up the building of the socialist economy and culture.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“In order to guarantee capital construction with success, efforts must be concentrated on major construction projects.” (*On Bringing About a Fresh Upswing in Socialist Economic Construction*, Eng. ed., p. 7.)

In line with the Party's policy of concentration, construction efforts are focussed on the major projects so as to put them into operation at the earliest possible date and increase the return on the investment.

In capital construction, priority is given to productive undertaking to ensure the high rate of the socialist expanded reproduction. Between 1971 and 1973, for instance, more than 13,800 small and large productive enterprises were constructed and put into operation.

In 1973 the Korean building workers constructed the Kumsong Tractor Plant in a little over half a year entirely with their own designs, technology and equipment, fitting it up with thousands of up-to-date machines and equipment and an automatic production line.

Upholding the programme of grand socialist construction mapped out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our building workers and other people are now vigorously pushing ahead with the projects for the expansion of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, a

modern metallurgical giant, for the construction of other large metallurgical and power bases and large chemical and building-materials industrial bases and for the development of the extractive industries.

Rural construction has made brisk headway along with industrial construction. Many large-scale nature-remaking projects—tideland reclamation and land improvement and rezoning—have been carried out. The rural constructors have built a great number of threshing grounds, drying grounds, warehouses, storages and other production facilities as well as water service facilities, cultural and sanitation facilities and modern dwellings, at state expense.

The construction of cities and educational and cultural establishments has also been successfully carried on.

In the past few years monumental edifices have been built in Pyongyang, the capital city—the Korean Revolution Museum, the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Memorial, the Pyongyang Metro, the Building No. 2 of Kim Il Sung University, the Pyongyang Gymnasium with accommodation for 20,000 persons and the People's Palace of Culture. Pyongyang has become more beautiful and magnificent with the building of new Chollima Street, Pipa Street, and Sangwonson Street, with rows of high, modern buildings.

Besides, Hamhung, Wonsan, Nampo and other local cities have been rebuilt splendidly, and a large number of educational and cultural establishments have risen up across the country.

The dynamic capital construction has assured a high rate of the development of the socialist economy and a steady improvement in the people's material and cultural living standards.

6) TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

A. TRANSPORT

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“Easing the strain on transport is a very urgent question at present in accelerating the overall economic construction of the country. We should make big efforts to develop transport service to fully meet the fast-growing demands of our country.” (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 447.)

With a view to satisfying the fast-growing demands for transport the state has striven to electrify railways, introduce diesel traction, build new railways and replace the means of conveyance with high-speed, large-sized and heavy-duty ones.

During the Seven-Year Plan period, for instance, 850 kilometres of railway lines were electrified. And in the recent years, the electrification of the Chongjin-Rajin line has been completed. As a result, electric traction has been introduced on all trunk lines including those between Pyongyang and Sinuiju and Pyongyang and Rajin. Diesel traction is being introduced on the non-electrified railways.

Great efforts have also been made to build new railways. Only in the last one year or two, the Ichon-Sepu railway linking the eastern and western parts of the country and the Sinchon-Unryul railway on the west coast were opened to traffic. The construction of the Kanggye-Musan railway which will run through the northern inland districts and other railways and

the electrification project for the line between Pyongyang and Sariwon are now going on with success.

For the introduction of high-speed operation of large, heavy-duty rolling stock the state has enlarged the rolling-stock factories and increased the production of electric and diesel engines and heavy-duty freight cars. In addition, strenuous effort has been made to mechanize loading and unloading operations so that the fast-growing demands for transport can be satisfied.

Automobile and water transport has also made rapid progress.

B. COMMUNICATION

Communication service has developed apace in keeping with the growth of the national economy and the vast expansion in the scope of state activities.

Before liberation there was no communication network except the lines between Pyongyang and Wonsan. Today, however, the latest telegraph and telephone networks extend from Pyongyang to all provinces, cities, counties, industrial districts and farm villages.

Radio broadcasting has quickly developed.

Besides the Pyongyang Central Broadcasting Station, many have been set up in major towns. Radio broadcasting service is available to every home in town and country and even in remote mountain areas.

With the establishment of the TV broadcasting station, the people in town and country enjoy TV broadcasts.

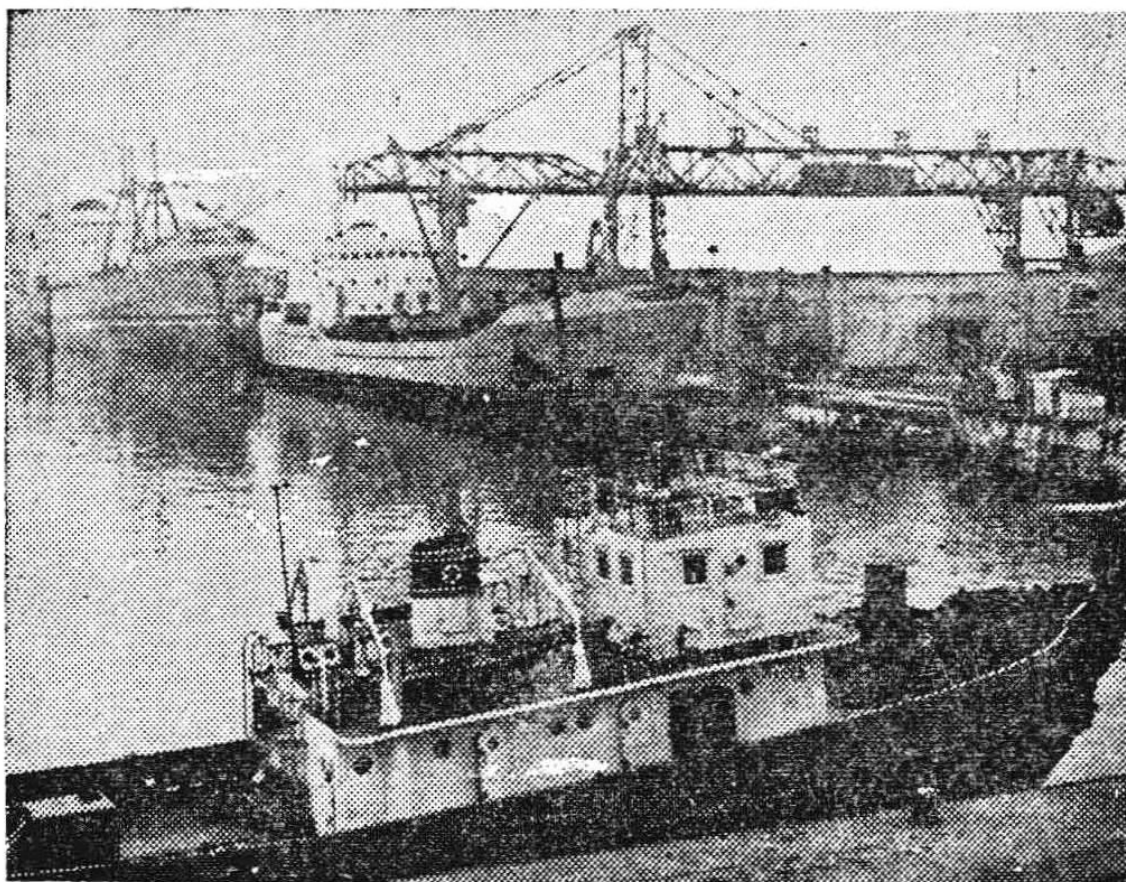
During the Six-Year Plan period VHF relay communication will be introduced between the centre

and the provinces, and multiplex carrier circuits will be established between the provinces and counties.

In the next few years transmitters at the broadcasting stations will have greater output and the range of telecast will extend to cover 90 per cent of the population.

7) FOREIGN TRADE

Korea's foreign trade is developed on the principles of proletarian internationalism, complete equality and mutual benefit.



The trading port of Nampo

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“The Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, while continuing to hold fast to the line of building an independent national economy by enlisting its own potentials and domestic resources to the fullest under the banner of self-reliance, will also establish economic relations and develop trade with other countries, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, complete equality and mutual benefit.” (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 598.)

In developing the national economy and improving the people’s living standards the Government of the Republic follows the policy of producing on its own what is essential and what is in great demand, while procuring through foreign trade what is in little demand or in short supply, on the principle of meeting each other’s needs.

Having established economic relations with the socialist countries and many newly independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America, Korea is steadily developing trade with them on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

Economic relations have also been set up with many capitalist countries which want to have good relations with our country.

As the socialist economy advances at a rapid tempo, economic ties with foreign countries are daily expanding. Now Korea has trade relations with more than 80 countries.

Korea exports highly efficient machine tools and other machines and equipment, metal-cutters, metal-works, cement, magnesia clinker, chemicals, textiles, ceramics and other daily necessities and Korean specialities such as *Koryo insam*, tobacco, apple and silk.

7. CULTURE

Education, science, literature, art and all other spheres of culture are fully developing on a sound basis. This is made possible by firmly maintaining the policy of building a socialist national culture, which resolutely opposes the imperialists' ideological and cultural infiltration and the tendency towards restorationism and correctly inherits and develops the heritage of national culture to suit the reality of socialism.

1) EDUCATION

Education is regarded as an important work to train the children and young people to be ardent revolutionaries who are well-informed, virtuous and healthy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"With a view to rapidly expanding the ranks of national cadres, the Party adopted the policy of putting the work of training cadres and educational work ahead of all other work." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 226.)

Since it started building a new society the Government of our Republic has placed educational work before all other work.

The principles of socialist pedagogy established

by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have been thoroughly carried out.

Education serves as a means of firmly equipping the rising generation with Comrade Kim Il Sung's great Juche idea and knowledge required for the construction of socialism and communism so that they oppose the exploiting system, protect the socialist system and fight devotedly for the building of socialist and communist society.

In school education, primary attention is directed to bringing up the pupils and students to be revolutionaries and Communists with a sound revolutionary world outlook. All teaching subjects are mainly related to Korea and are pervaded with the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea that correctly reflect the interests of the Korean revolution. With a view to training competent men, the schools closely combine general education with basic technological education, theory with practice, education with productive labour and class work with socio-political activities.

In order to improve education, the state directs much effort to the strengthening of the material and technological foundations of schools. Every school has the "Room for the Study of Marshal Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Activity" or the "Room for the Study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Thinking" set up at the places of honour, where students learn the revolutionary ideas and revolutionary life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Schools are also well equipped with large reading rooms, up-to-date laboratories, practice workshops and teaching materials.

Thanks to this educational policy, versatile men of a new communist type are being trained at schools of all levels.

A. COMPULSORY TEN-YEAR SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION

Under the concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, compulsory primary education was introduced in 1956, compulsory secondary schooling in 1958 and universal compulsory nine-year technical education in 1967. On this basis, the system of universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education was introduced in 1972. Under this system which includes compulsory one-year preschool education, the rising generation receives perfect compulsory education at state expense for 11 years until they reach working age. The compulsory ten-year senior middle schooling is a new system of education comprising four years of primary school course and six years of senior middle school course.

All school fees were abolished in 1959, and since then every student has been receiving completely free education. At present, about six million children and young people receive education at state expense at kindergartens, primary schools, senior middle schools and specialized high schools. Indeed, Korea's per-capita educational expenditure is the highest in the world, and the state is the virtual guardian of students.

Thanks to the introduction of universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education, the whole younger generation is being better prepared as men of ability who possess the foundation of a revolutionary world outlook, fundamental knowledge about nature and society and at least one technical skill.

B. HIGHER EDUCATION

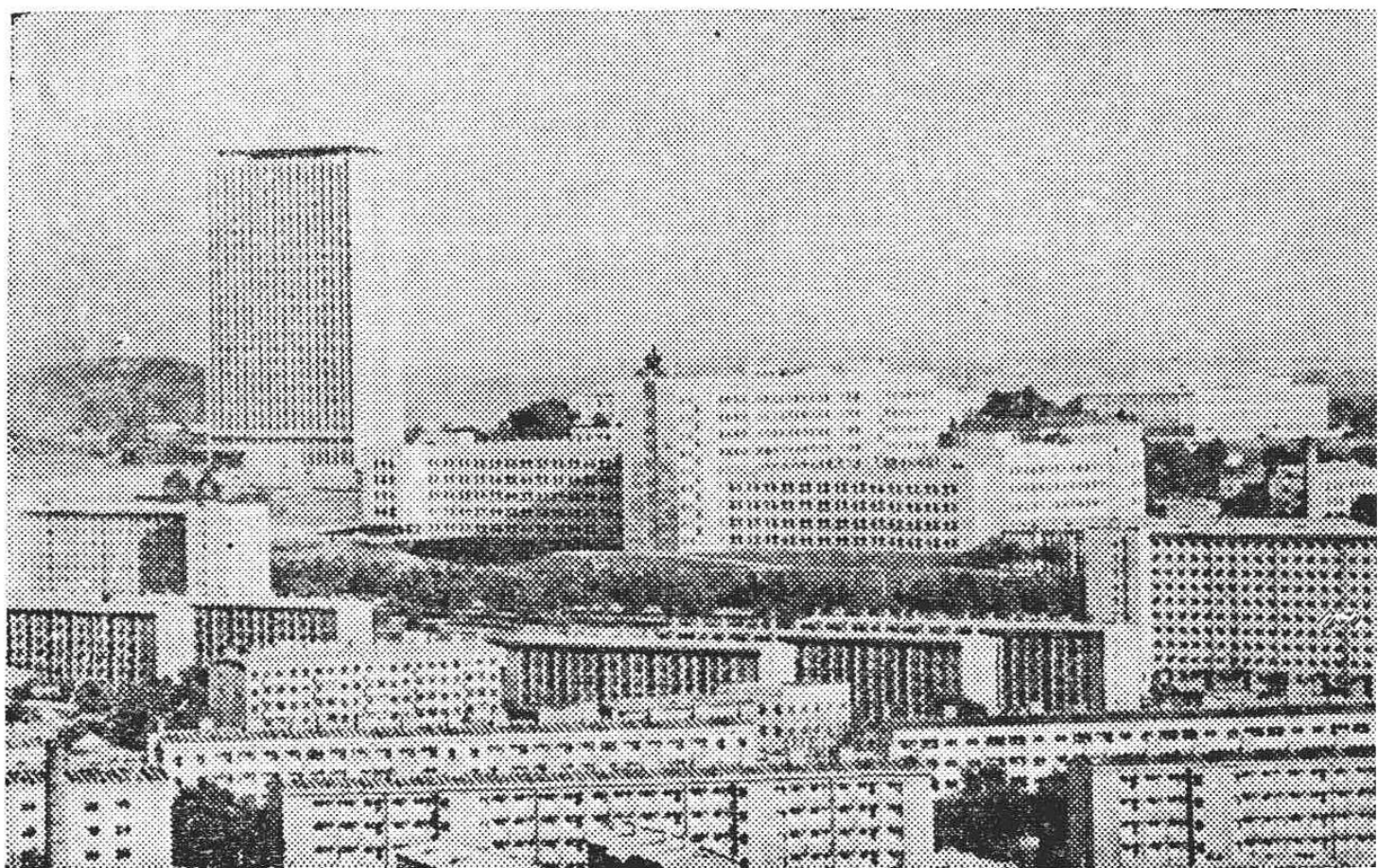
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has direct-

ed profound attention to the training of our own cadres as one of major problems decisive to the destinies of the country and the nation.

Before liberation, there was not a single institute of higher learning in Korea. At present, however, there are over 140 universities and colleges, including Kim Il Sung University, and more than 500 specialized high schools and higher technical schools.

The institutes of higher learning are evenly distributed in the capital and localities. Each county has at least one specialized high school and major industrial districts have factory higher technical schools and factory colleges. Every province has industrial, agricultural, medical, normal, teachers', communist and other colleges. These form the nation's dependable comprehensive cadre training centres which can meet the local demands for cadres. The students of

Kim Il Sung University, the halls of learning

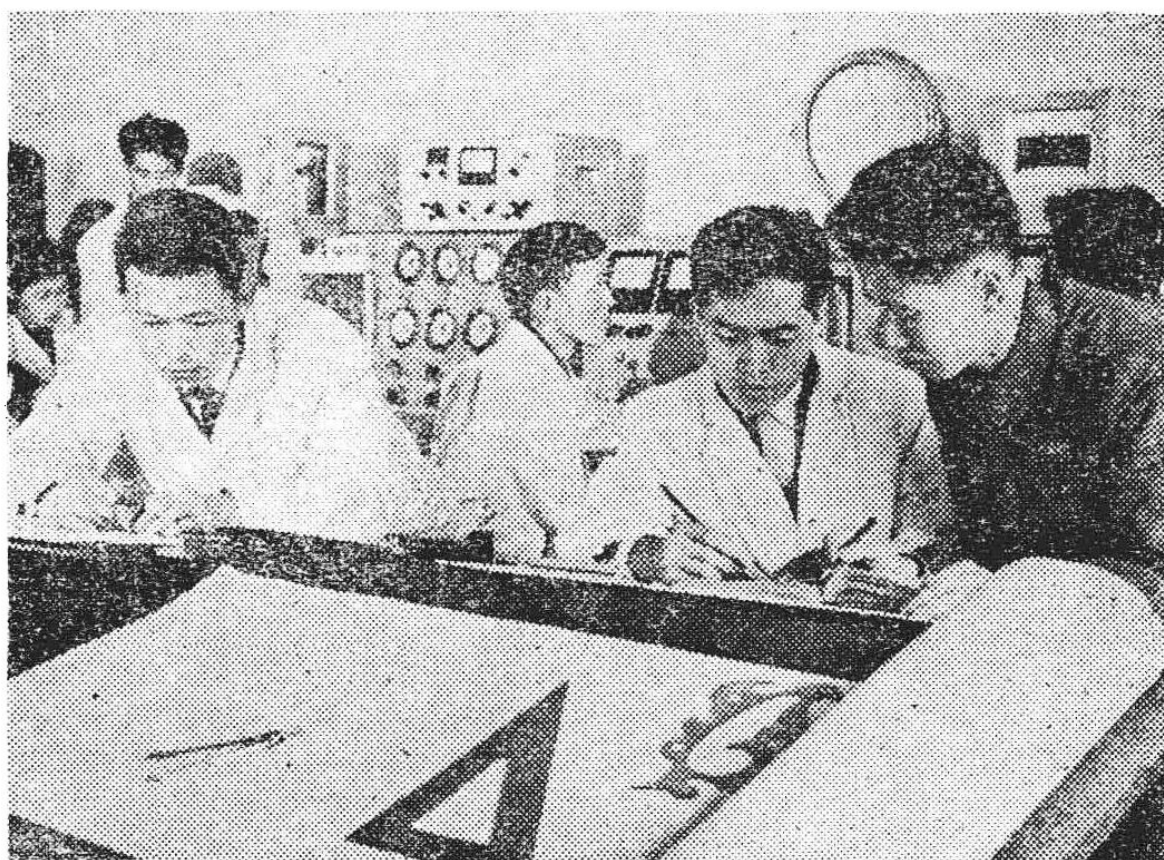


colleges and specialized schools receive scholarships from the state.

As a result of the great efforts directed to the training of its own cadres, Korea now has a large army of technicians and specialists exceeding 600,000. They are excellently managing and operating the state and economic organs, scientific and cultural institutions, factories and other enterprises and co-operative farms. In the near future the number of Korean cadres will reach one million.

C. THE SYSTEM OF STUDYING WHILE ON THE JOB

In addition to the regular educational system, a new educational system, a system of studying while



Students of a factory college where education is given to those on the job

on the job, is developing. This system of higher education includes factory colleges, factory higher technical schools and evening and correspondence courses of the regular colleges. It provides the working people with ample conditions for receiving higher education to their hearts' content without being divorced from production. The students of these schools receive full wages until their graduation.

Also, there is the education system for the adults who were denied opportunities of learning in the former exploiter society. Working people's middle schools are run in towns and villages. These schools enroll people past forty and give them the knowledge of middle school graduate standard.

As a result of the all-round application of the great educational thought of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Korea has become a "land of education", a "land of learning" where all people, men and women, young and old, are studying.

2) SCIENCE

Scientific researches contribute greatly to the socialist construction of our country and the promotion of the people's well-being.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The most important thing in all spheres of science, regardless of natural or social science, is to thoroughly establish Juche." (*On the Youth and Juvenile Work and the Duty of the League of Socialist Working Youth*, Korean ed., Vol. II, p. 379.)

Our science is developing as the Juche-oriented science in the full service of the Korean revolution.

There are the DPRK Academy of Sciences, Acade-

my of Social Science, Academy of Science for Light Industry, Academy of Agricultural Science, Academy of Medical Science, Academy of Pedagogical Science, etc., and these have their branches and research institutes.

Scientific research institutions have research rooms, laboratories and intermediate pilot plants, which are furnished with up-to-date facilities.

In scientific researches great efforts are directed to the solution of both the pressing problems facing the revolution and construction and the long-range scientific and technological problems.

In the fields of natural science and technology efforts have been directed to researches for the establishment of a solid system of independent industry that relies on domestic natural resources and technique and for the emancipation of the working people from tough work through the promotion of the technical revolution. At the same time, new branches of science and technology have been actively explored with a view to carrying out the prospective tasks of developing the national economy. Valuable results have already been brought about in the introduction of the process of continuous steel-making with the use of granulated iron and anthracite, and in the production of fertilizer from gasified anthracite, vinalon fibre from limestone, and fibre from reed. On this basis, scientific researches have developed onto new heights.

Our agricultural scientists have produced new strains suited to the country's geographical, climatic and soil conditions. They have introduced advanced farming methods and put all branches of agriculture on a modern scientific and technological footing. In this way, they are contributing to the industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

Many successes have also been made in the fields of biology, medicine and physics.

Our scientists have also achieved successes in applying atomic energy in production and introducing radioactive isotopes and radiation in industry and agriculture. Progress has been made in automating or semi-automating production processes through the advancement of electronics and in developing the chemical fibre industry and the shipbuilding industry.

In the field of social science, efforts are being directed to the researches to prove the correctness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and the lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea which apply this idea, and to carry forward our Party's revolutionary traditions established by him. Intensive researches are also conducted to theoretically systematize and generalize the valuable achievements and rich experience which our people have gained in the revolution and construction under the sagacious guidance of the leader.

Linguistics has scored great successes in defending the Korean language from the policy of the US imperialists occupying south Korea and their lackeys to obliterate our national language, and in developing pure Korean words to meet the demands of the time.

3) LITERATURE AND ART

Our socialist literature and art have made rapid progress since liberation, assimilating the brilliant traditions of revolutionary literature and art built up by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“Our literature and art have become the literature and art of the Party, of the revolution and of the people in the truest sense of the term and are becoming a powerful means in educating our working people along communist lines.” (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 423.)

Our literature and art serve as a powerful weapon for the Korean revolution, a textbook of life to arm the people with a revolutionary world outlook and communist ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche-oriented literary thought and policy on the building of literature and art are being thoroughly carried into effect, and the principle of embodying Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit and the method of creation based on socialist realism are strictly maintained. As a result, our literature and art are flowering and developing, the socialist content properly guaranteed along with the national form and the lofty ideological quality organically blended with the high artistic value.

Our writers and artists strictly adhere to the principle proposed by the Party centre—a principle of correctly selecting the seed which will form the core of their works and then launching a “speed campaign” on the basis of full preparations.

The General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea plays a great role in improving the creative work of our writers and artists. It is composed of the Writers' Union, the Film Workers' Union, the Musicians' Union, the Dancers' Union, the Artists' Union and the Photographers' Union. It strives to arm the writers and artists with the leader's revolutionary thinking and guides and assists in their creative activities.

Our writers and artists have made great efforts to bring out revolutionary literary and art works, dealing, in proper proportion, with the revolutionary

traditions, the socialist revolution, the building of socialism, the south Korean revolution and the reunification of the country and to create revolutionary masterpieces in particular. They have achieved brilliant results in their work.

A great number of Merited Actors and Actresses, People's Actors and Actresses, Merited Artists and People's Artists are coming forth from among our writers and artists.

A. LITERATURE

Our literature, which inherits the brilliant traditions of literature and art established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, has since liberation made a long stride forward under his wise leadership, justifying itself as a revolutionary and popular literature correctly reflecting the requirements of the age of Juche.

In recent years, under the Party centre's guidance, the great work has been carried out to cinematize, operatize and novelize the immortal classics *Sea of Blood*, *Fate of a Self-defence Corps Member* and *The Flower Girl*, which were created in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Many fictions have been written. Among them are full-length novels *The Year 1932* (part of a cyclic novel *Immortal History*), *A Turning Point in History*, *Mangyongdae*, and *One-Thousand-Ri Journey for Learning* and a biographical novel *Mother of Korea*. In poetry, the epics *Marshal Kim Il Sung*, *Our Sun*, and *The Green Pine Tree Will Stand For Ever* were composed. There are many works portraying our people's struggle in the periods of the grim Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialists and the

socialist revolution and construction as well as their struggle for national reunification.

Scenarios and children's literature have also made rapid progress.

Our revolutionary literature greatly contributes to dyeing the whole of society with the leader's great revolutionary idea and inspiring the working people to new struggles and heroic feats.

B. FILM ART

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and under the leadership of the Party centre, film art, a powerful means for mass education, is making rapid advance.

Our film art started from scratch after liberation. But it has already laid firm material and technological foundations.

Different modernly-equipped film studios such as the Korean Feature Film Studio, the Korean Documentary Film Studio, the February 8 Cinema Studio and the Korean Science and Educational Film Studio are producing feature, documentary, children's and science films in large quantities.

In recent years monumental masterpieces like the feature films *Sea of Blood*, *Fate of a Self-defence Corps Member* and *The Flower Girl* were successfully produced.

The feature film *Sea of Blood* is a brilliant example of our film art. There are many other feature films, including the People's Prize winners *A Family of Workers*, *A Flowering Village*, *Rolling Mill Workers*, *When Apples Are Picked* and *Girls at a Port*.

The People Sing of the Fatherly Leader, *The Rays of Juche Spread All over the World* and many other documentary films have been produced. *A Land of Scenic Beauty*, *Mt. Kumgang-san* and *Pyongyang ex-*

cellently show Korea's beautiful mountains and rivers and the looks of the modernistic capital.

Besides, many movies based on the themes of the Fatherland Liberation War and the reunification of the country have come out.

In recent years our film art has created an unprecedented sensation in the world's filmdom. The technicolour wide-screen feature film *The Flower Girl* won a special prize and special medal at the 18th International Film Festival. The revolutionary people of the world are unstinting in their praise of this feature film and other monumental works, calling them "the first-class films by international standards", "the most wonderful movies ever produced" and "immortal revolutionary and popular films".

C. OPERA ART

As a result of the splendid embodiment of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's literary thought and his opera policy, our opera art is now becoming a new type of revolutionary opera art.

Our revolutionary operas are created by the Mansudae Art Troupe, the Pibada (sea of blood) Opera, the Pyongyang Theatrical Art Troupe and the Pyongyang Youth Opera.

The revolutionary opera *Sea of Blood*, adapted from the immortal classic *Sea of Blood* under the guidance of the Party centre furnishes a model for all our revolutionary operas.

Sea of Blood realistically and impressively depicts how a mother deprived of her beloved husband and son in cold blood under Japanese imperialist rule comes out of the confines of her family life and takes the road of revolution.

The operas of *Sea of Blood* type are fundamentally different from operas hitherto known to the world,

because they serve as a powerful means of remoulding people's ideological consciousness, as a revolutionary textbook.

Their distinguishing feature is that the songs are stanzaic and that *pangchang*, the unique Korean form of chorus, is widely introduced. The stanzaic opera songs are liked by the people; they are easy for everybody to understand and sing and are helpful to having a thorough understanding of the contents of operas.

In the operas of *Sea of Blood* type exquisite and elegant national dances are properly incorporated, so that the characteristics of the opera as a composite art are fully guaranteed. This increases the operas' ideological content and artistic value. In particular, an ensemble of songs and dances is widely applied.

For the liveliness and profundity of its stage decor, the *Sea of Blood* type opera is felt true to life. The slide art performs a very important function in the stage decor.

In this new form of opera the role of music is greatly enhanced and, at the same time, the general elements of dramatical arts and the characteristics and function of dance arts are applied to the maximum.

It is an effective form of art which can deal with any theme and most splendidly embody allegiance to the people, national characteristics, popularity and modernity of the opera.

On the basis of the achievements made in creating the opera *Sea of Blood* and of the principles and methods of creation, the revolutionary operas *The Flower Girl*, *Fate of a Self-defence Corps Member*, *Tell O Forest!*, *A True Daughter of the Party*, *The Song of Mt. Kumgang-san* and *Youth Orchard* were produced in the last couple of years.

The revolutionary opera *The Flower Girl* and other immortal monumental classics stirred great repercussions in numerous Asian, African and European countries, and shook the whole operatic world.

For its originality as well as its influence strong enough to touch the hearts of the masses of the people, Korea's revolutionary opera art is called a brilliant sunlight reaching all parts of the world.

D. MUSIC AND DANCE

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and under the leadership of the Party centre our music and dance have made rapid progress, as popular and revolutionary music and dance. The Juche-oriented, revolutionary and socialist national art has been created, adding honour to "Chollima Korea".

In the field of music, many songs were produced, including the theme songs of *The Flower Girl* and other revolutionary operas. Among the recently composed ones are the famous *This Flowering Spring Day* and *On This Moonlit Night*.

Along with the gentle and emotional yet militant music, national dance depicting a beautiful, delicate and true sentiment of the people was developed. The group dances include *Arduous March*, *Snow Falls*, *Azaleas of the Homeland*, *A Rich Apple Harvest* and *A Bumper Crop on the Cooperative Field*. With collective harmony blended with individual skills these enchanting dances are graceful, exquisite and congenial to the modern aesthetic sense. In recent years our music and dance have been loudly acclaimed in many countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America.

E. ACROBATICS

Our national acrobatics has also made progress, with the main emphasis put on elastic and elegant movements suited to the present-day sense of beauty, as instructed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. As a result, a new type of popular acrobatics conducive to the education of the masses has been created.

Among numerous popular acrobatic items are seesawing, rope dancing, aerial flight and swimming. Conjuring tricks are also liked by the people.

Today our national acrobatics is highly estimated not only by our people but also by the world's people as "militant and revolutionary acrobatics" and "revolutionary acrobatics with plain and clear contents".

F. FINE ARTS

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our fine arts are flowering out brilliantly, proving themselves to be revolutionary fine arts with rich national characteristics. This was enabled by bringing the excellent features of the traditional Korean painting—forcefulness, exquisiteness and loftiness—into full play in all branches of the fine arts.

Korea has the legacy of time-honoured fine arts. Since liberation our fine arts have developed in an all-round way in keeping with the requirements of the revolution and construction.

The paintings *Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung, Comrade Supreme Commander Inspects the Front Line, On the Road of Advance, Among Pea-*

sants, *Taking Up a Machine Gun Himself* and *You Must Show the Mettle of the Koreans* promote the people's feeling of boundless respect and profound reverence for the leader. Among the excellent paintings are *Women of Namgang Village*, *An Old Man of the Rakdong-gang River*, *The Battle on Height 1211*, and *Kosong People Assisting the Front*. These depict the people's heroic struggle against the US imperialist aggressors.

The traditional Korean painting *The Evening Glow of Kangson* and some others which have been created in recent years are recognized as outstanding successes.

In the domain of sculpture, too, shining achievements have been made. Masterpieces include the Mansudae Great Monument, the Monument to the Victory of the Pochonbo Battle and the Bronze Statue of Chollima.

In addition, great successes have been registered in the fields of graphic arts, embroidery, technical arts and industrial fine arts.

G. MASS CULTURAL ACTIVITY

Mass cultural activity which constitutes the mass foundation of literature and art is briskly carried under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

There are modern cultural institutions in different parts of the country, where the working people enjoy literature and art. In Pyongyang, the capital, there are the People's Palace of Culture, the Pyongyang Grand Theatre and the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

Our people not only enjoy literature and art to their hearts' content, but they also create them.

Amateur literary, music, dance and fine arts

circles have been organized everywhere—in factories, enterprises, mines, rural villages, fishing villages and schools. The state provides the working people with musical instruments and all other facilities for their literary and art activities. Art festivals, prize contests of literary and art works and art exhibitions are held for the purpose of promoting the mass literary and art activities. Excellent circle members are picked out and trained to be professionals.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader, Korea's literature and art rooted among the masses of the people have flowered and developed in an all-round way, and our country is attaining a worldwide reputation as a "kingdom of art".

4) PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We must popularize physical training and sports and extensively improve our physical preparation for national defence. This will further increase the physical strength of all the working people and firmly prepare the entire people for work and defence. Juche must be thoroughly applied in physical training and sports, and the science and techniques of physical culture must be rapidly developed." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 458.)

In line with the policy laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our physical culture and sports are doing their parts well in increasing the physical strength of the working people and firmly preparing them for work and defence. And physical training and sports are fully popularized.

Working people conduct mass physical training activity such as morning and during-work-hour exercises and collective running. They widely participate in soccer, table tennis, volleyball and basketball games and various production contests.

Sports circles carry out brisk activities at factories, enterprises, rural villages and schools.

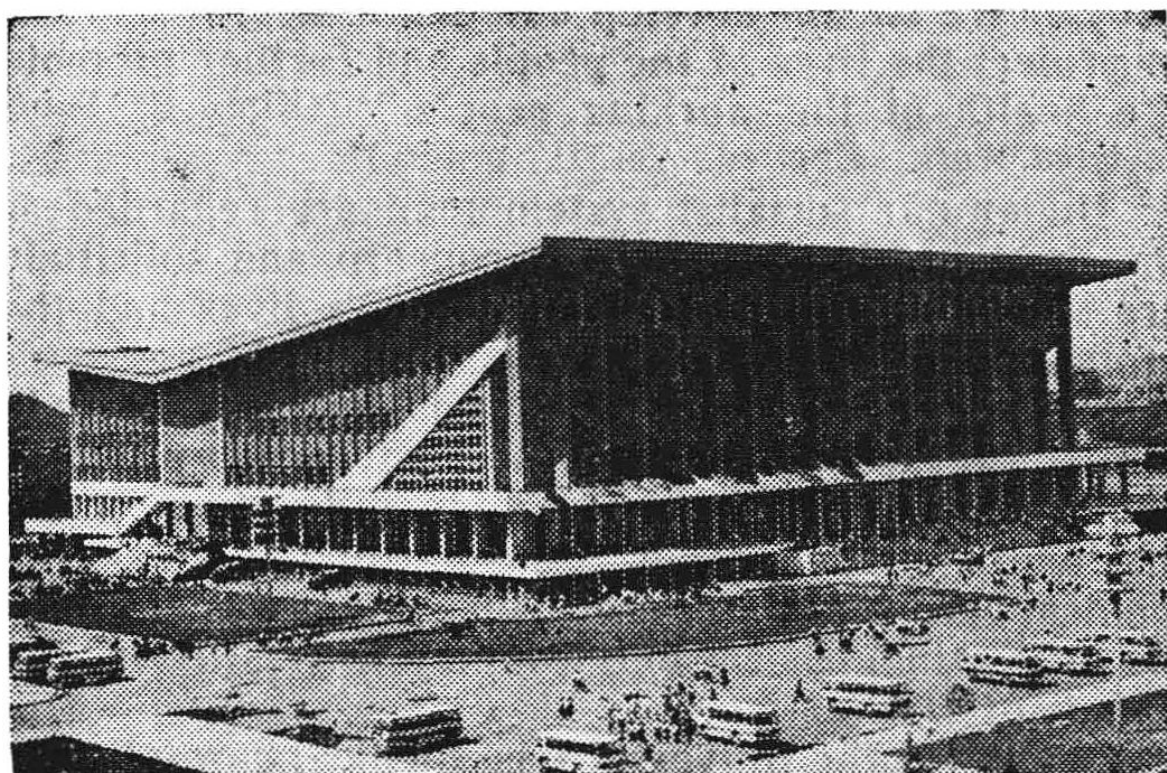
The state provides ample sports facilities and gymnastic apparatuses for the popularization of physical culture and sports.

Besides the modernistic Pyongyang Gymnasium, there are sporting clubs, stadiums, swimming pools, ski centres and skating rinks in all parts of the country. Sports facilities are to be found at all work places and schools.

Mass gymnastic display, a form of mass physical culture, has made a leaping advance.

Behind the Banner of the Workers' Party performed by more than 75,000 persons and other mass gymnastic displays are characterized by their lofty

Pyongyang Gymnasium



ideological content, gigantic scale, high degree of organization, refined artistic quality and sporting skills.

Sporting techniques are also improving rapidly. For their further improvement, the state trains specialists at sports colleges, specialized sports schools and the faculties of physical culture of the normal colleges. Juche-oriented scientific tactics suitable for the constitution of Koreans is studied and the results are introduced into games.

With the popularization of physical training and sports and the improvement of sporting techniques, Korea's physical culture and sports have reached the international level in many events.

5) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In our system, nothing is more precious than the people. We should develop our public health services to protect the lives of the people and further promote the health of the working people." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 586.)

Under our socialist system men are regarded as the most precious, and great concern and solicitude are shown to the protection of men's lives and the promotion of their health.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung established the most advanced system of public health service in Korea in order to promote the health of the people. A system of universal free medical care is now in force. This system was enforced in 1953 when the whole country was still in the flames of war.

Thanks to the universal free medical care all peo-

ple are entitled to receive free medical aid ranging from preventive treatment to hospital treatment and recuperation. The state even pays for accommodations at hospitals and sanatoriums, travelling expenses for recuperation, as well as charges for consultation and medicine.

Korean public health service lays stress on preventive medicine. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made sure that the state directed great efforts to the prevention of diseases.

As a result, a well-regulated hygienic and anti-epidemic system has been set up from the capital down to localities. The capital, provinces and counties have hygienic and anti-epidemic stations, and hygienic guidance commissions are functioning at *ri, dong*, institutions and enterprises.

In all units of habitation and in all spheres of the national economy the work of establishing cultural way of life is conducted along with preventive inoculation and medical checkup. An all-people movement to remove the sources of epidemic and endemic diseases is going on. Thus, the sources of epidemic diseases such as cholera, typhoid fever and the measles were completely eliminated long ago.

The district-doctor system, an advanced medical service system established by the leader, is now working well. Under this system, medical workers take charge of the inhabitants of a definite district and always look after their health in a responsible manner.

The material and technical foundations of public health service are being continuously strengthened.

Today, Korea ranks among the most advanced countries in the world in the number of doctors and medical facilities for every 1,000 population. Everywhere people live and work—in towns, rural villages and remote mountain hamlets—there are medical facilities and medical workers.

There are big specialized hospitals and general hospitals in the capital and at the provincial, city and county seats, and hospitals or clinics at factories, enterprises, mines, *ri* and *dong*.

In recent years the work of turning rural clinics into hospitals has been actively pushed forward. By the end of 1972, 1,241 clinics were converted into the people's hospitals.

Thanks to the special concern for the protection of health of mothers and children, modern maternity, obstetric and children's hospitals and wards have been set up everywhere.

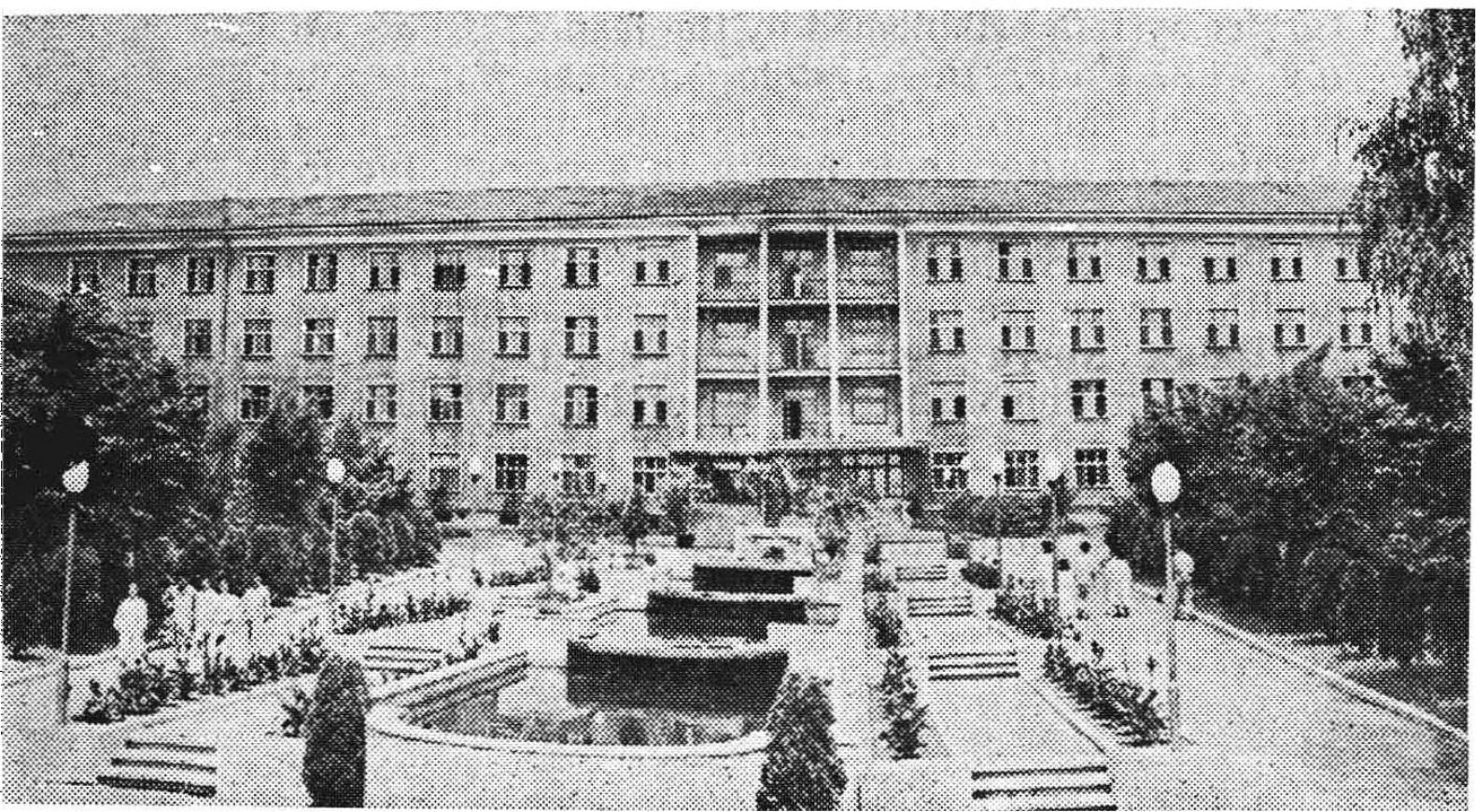
Schools have their own doctors, and many educational institutions have clinics or hospitals.

Besides hospitals, there are fine sanatoriums at spas and hot springs in which Korea abounds. Each of them has hundreds of beds.

Korea has its own pharmaceutical industry which manufactures antibiotics and other medicines. It has also medical appliance factories turning out electronic and other modern medical instruments and facilities.

There are the Academy of Medical Science, the Research Institute of Clinics, the Research Institute

Pyongsong Medical College Hospital



of Oriental Medical Science and other medical research institutes. As many as 250,000 public health workers are carrying out their honourable responsibility of caring for the health of the people. They are successfully treating even the diseases hitherto regarded as incurable, displaying revolutionary comradeship, utmost love for men and unbounded devotion to the patients.

Thanks to the socialist public health service system established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people's average life span has been extended by 26 years as compared with the pre-liberation days. And they are leading a happy life, saying that they attain their prime of youth at 60 and celebrate their longevity at 90.

6) THE PRESS

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Publications are an important means of linking the Party with the masses and a powerful weapon of organizing and mobilizing the working masses to fulfil the political tasks and the tasks of economic and cultural construction set forth by the Party."
(Kim Il Sung, *Selected Writings*, Korean ed., Vol. IV, 1960, p. 562.)

Our publications explain and propagate in a deep-going way the Juche idea, the great revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the correctness of the lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea—the application of this idea—and thereby serve as the Party's powerful weapon for dyeing the whole of society with the leader's revolutionary idea and for vigorously organiz-

ing and mobilizing the working people to implement the Party's lines and policies.

They also strive for intensive communist education with stress on class education and for the wide dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge among the working people, youth and children.

Korea now leads the world in the per-capita circulation of publications.

A system of door-to-door delivery of publications has been established so that newspapers, magazines and books are supplied to every family.

Newspapers: There are *Rodong Sinmun* (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea), *Minju Choson* (organ of the Government of the DPRK), *Tongil Sinbo* (non-affiliated paper), central organs of the working people's organizations, papers published by various branches of the national economy and provincial papers.

The *Pyongyang Times* is published in English and French.

News Agency: *Korean Central News* and *Photographic News* are issued as daily releases. Foreign languages releases are published in English, Russian, French and Spanish. News are transmitted in Russian, English, French and Spanish to Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

Radio and TV Broadcasting: There are *Korean Central Broadcast*, *Radio Pyongyang*, and provincial, city and county broadcasts. Factories and other enterprises also have their own broadcasts. There are *Korean Central Television Broadcast* and *Kaesong Television Broadcast*.

Books and Magazines: The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal works have been printed in his *Selected Works* and in independent volumes. Also, books have been compiled out of materials on the glorious and brilliant history of his revolutionary activities.

In compliance with the demands of the revolutionary people of the world the works of the leader and books containing materials on the history of his revolutionary activities have been translated into English, French, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, Arabic and other foreign languages.

Besides, large quantities of books on politics, science and technology, as well as literary works are published.

The journals *Kulloja*, a theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and *Chollima*, a general magazine for the masses, and many other political, economic, scientific and technical journals and magazines are issued. The magazine *Korea Today*, the pictorial *Korea* and other periodicals are published in foreign languages.

8. PEOPLE'S LIVING

Our people's material and cultural standards are improving day by day thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's popular policies.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung remarked:

"Steady improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people is the supreme principle governing all activities of the Government of the Republic." (*Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country*, Eng. ed., p. 54.)

The state assumes full responsibility for the well-being of the people. It, therefore, exerts itself to rapidly improve the welfare of all the working people, while at the same time gradually eliminating distinctions in their living standards.

1) NATIONAL INCOME

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the economy has continuously developed at a high rate, and the working population swollen and labour productivity quickly grown. This has resulted in a steady increase in the national income which is a source for improving the people's material and cultural standards. In 1970, for instance, the per-capita national income was more than 9.4

times that in 1946. Under the current Six-Year National Economic Plan (1971-76), the national income is registering a sharp increase, as a result of the faster development of the economy.

State power and means of production are in the hands of the working masses, and everything in society is placed in their service. So, the national income is appropriated solely to the prosperity and development of the country and the promotion of the welfare of the working people.

The Government of the Republic guarantees a steady increase in the people's immediate consumption, while allotting large part of the national income to the accumulation for extended reproduction. The national income is rationally expended so as to augment the people's real income. Therefore, the constant increase of the national income is tangibly reflected in the living standards of the people. As the national income grows, our people's material and cultural standards are rapidly improving.

2) INCOME OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

Our working people's income is continually increasing.

They are paid according to the quantity and quality of work done, as required by the socialist principle of distribution, and everyone gets the same pay for the same work.

With a view to making all the people evenly well-off, the state follows the policy of rapidly increasing their wages as a whole while continually narrowing down differences in wage scale.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave the factory and office workers the

benefit of pay raise on seven occasions in the postwar years alone. In particular, he saw that they were granted a 31.5 per cent wage increase at a time in 1970. As a result, in 1971 the average monthly wage of factory and office workers was 11 times that in 1946.

The principle of pay raise is that the wages of low-wage earners are raised in greater proportion to those of high-wage earners. As a result every year witnesses a constant rise in the wage scale of all factory and office workers and the diminution of differences among the working people in income.

The income of the peasants also grows rapidly. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung took measures to increase their income. He increased state assistance to agriculture to quickly boost agricultural production and lighten their burdens. Irrigation projects, river improvement works, the building of thrashing grounds, storages and other production facilities as well as the construction of schools, kindergartens, nurseries and dwelling houses have been undertaken with state appropriations. In 1964-74, for instance, a huge amount of state funds accounting for 21.1 per cent of the total state investments in capital construction went to the countryside. In order to increase the peasants' income, the state took a number of measures, such as the complete abolishment of agricultural tax in kind, the annulment of farm machine hire, the lowering of irrigation fee and the increase of purchase prices of farm produce.

Thanks to the increasing state assistance, the economic foundations of the cooperative farms have been consolidated and agricultural production developed rapidly. This brought about a swift rise in the peasants' income. During the period between 1963 and 1974, the income of each farm household increased 2.4 times in grain and 2.7 times in cash.

Thus, the difference between the workers and

peasants in living standards is quickly narrowing down.

3) ADDITIONAL BENEFITS FROM STATE AND PUBLIC MEASURES

Under the concern of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, all of our working people receive a great deal of additional benefits from state and public measures.

As the economy expands continuously and the national income grows, the additional benefits our working people receive from state and public measures increase year after year. Compared with 1956, in 1970 the real income of every factory and office worker increased by 175 per cent and that of every peasant by 114 per cent.

A. COMPLETE ABOLITION OF TAXATION SYSTEM AND REDUCTION OF PRICES

The taxation system was completely abolished as from April 1, 1974.

Before liberation, the taxation system, a legacy of the exploiting society, spelt heavy burdens and sufferings to our people.

But, after liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung established a new system of taxation for the people and lowered the tax rates on a number of occasions. Moreover, as the country's economic power grew, he placed the complete abolition of taxation on the order of the day.

Under the leader's solicitude the agricultural tax in kind was abolished first of all in the period of

1964-66. As a consequence, the taxes paid by the working people accounted for no more than 2 per cent of national revenue.

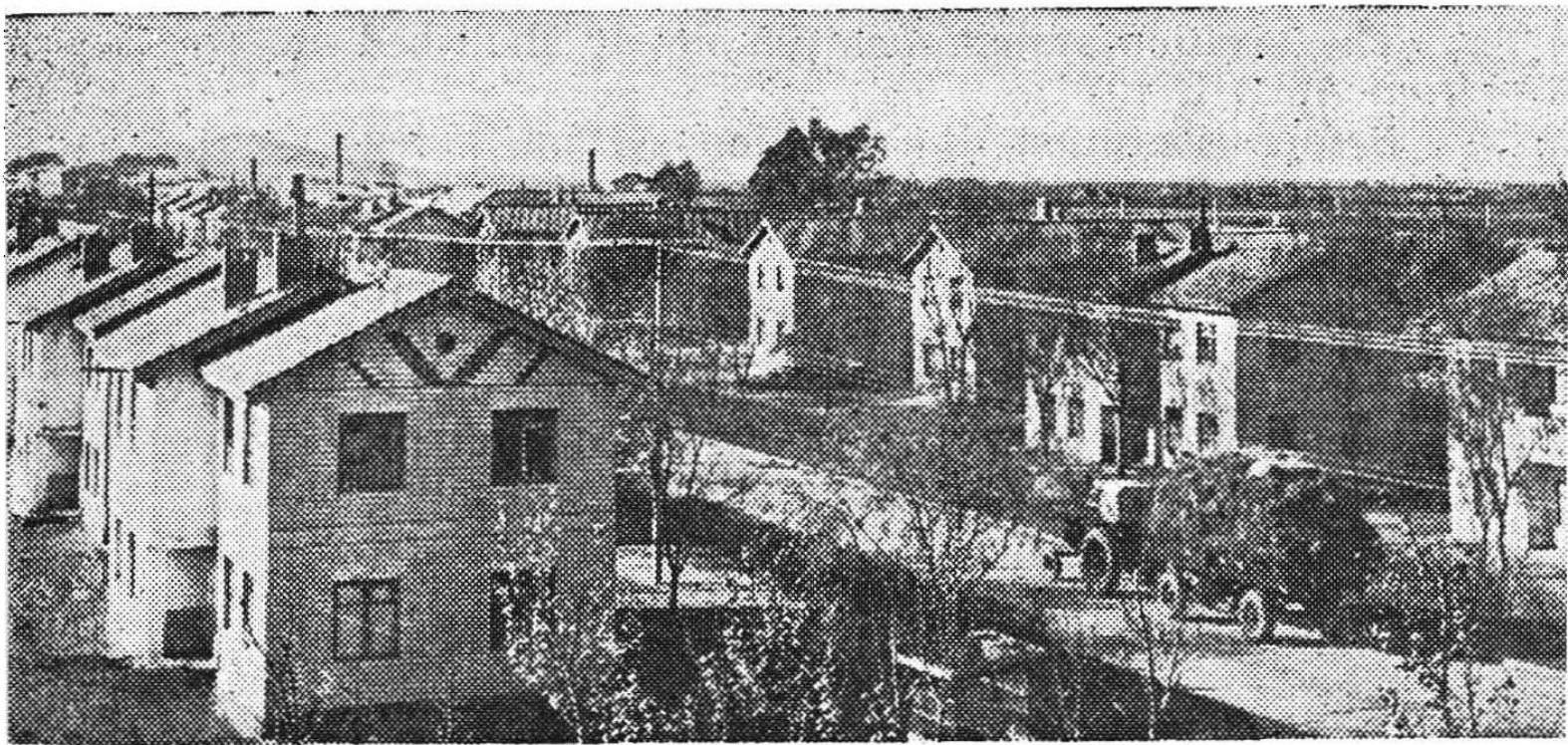
In March 1974, in accordance with the provisions of the new Socialist Constitution, the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly adopted the historic Law on Complete Abolition of Taxation System.

With the complete abolition of the taxation system, our country has become the first state without taxation in the world.

Prices have gone down steadily thanks to the state policy to improve the people's living standards. During the postwar years, prices were reduced on 16 occasions, with a drastic cut in those of mass consumer goods. On March 1, 1974, the prices of manufactured goods were lowered by 30 per cent on an average, 50 per cent at the maximum.

The abolition of the taxation system and the price cuts have given the working people immense benefits. Now, each household receives an additional income of 28 *won* on a monthly average.

A modern village in the socialist countryside



B. MORE BENEFITS FOR FOOD, CLOTHING AND HOUSING

A large part of the additional benefits is allotted to meeting the people's demands for food, clothing and housing evenly and more satisfactorily.

The state supplies the working people with food at nominal prices. It buys rice from the peasants for 60 *chon* per kilogramme and supplies it for 8 *chon*. It pays the balance of the amount.

Moreover, in supplying clothes to the students, children and others, the state bears large part of the cost. In particular, the prices of clothes supplied to the preschool children and students are progressively curtailed in proportion to their number for each household.

Our working people also enjoy immense additional benefits of housing. Houses are built at state expense and allotted to the working people free of charge. In addition, large part of the water, electric and heating charges and fuel expenses is borne by the state. So, the house rent paid by the factory and office workers accounts for no more than 0.3 per cent of their living costs. The peasants also live in the rent-free houses built at state expense.

The additional benefits every household of our working people receives a year with regard to food, clothing and housing alone, amount to 1,300 to 1,500 *won*. This means that they receive from the state a large sum in addition to their wages.

C. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL BENEFITS

Thanks to the paternal concern shown by the kind-hearted father of our people Comrade

Kim Il Sung, our working people enjoy great benefits in their social and cultural lives in addition to food, clothing and housing.

Under the universal, free educational system, they have no worry about the education of their children. Our children and young people are studying at schools of all levels free of charge. They need not pay any entrance or tuition fees. And the students of colleges and higher specialized schools receive scholarships from the state.

Our working people also receive benefits from the general, completely free medical system, under which they are given free preventive inoculation and treatment and, when they fall ill, they need not pay at all for consultation, medicine and even hospital accommodations and treatment.

Moreover, they enjoy paid holidays, recreation and recuperation at state expense. Every year witnesses a great number of our working people resting or recuperating at holiday homes and sanatoria set up at many scenic spots, hot springs and spas throughout the country. Our peasants also spend their holidays at state expense at the peasants' holiday homes operating mainly at their slack season. Our working people are each entitled to a paid vacation of 14 to 28 days every year.

All our children are growing most happily at well-furnished nurseries and kindergartens run at state and social expense. Thanks to this communist policy by which the state bears the burden of rearing the children, the material and cultural living conditions of our working people are further improving. Particular concern is shown for our working women. They are given a 77-day paid maternity leave, and those women who have more than three children enjoy 6-hour day and are paid wages for 8-hour day.

Our working people also receive benefits from the popular social pension and insurance systems.

The state provides those permanently or temporarily disabled by infirmity, injury and other causes, with appropriate subsidies, treatment conditions and all living conditions.

Aged people (men reaching sixty and women fifty-five) receive old-age pensions and living conditions are provided by the state to the supportless old people and orphans.

Thus, thanks to the various social and cultural benefits, the real income of our people is on the constant increase.

The outlay for social and cultural benefits increases year by year. In 1970, for instance, it was 10 times larger than that in 1956. It accounts for more than 20 per cent of the state budget.

4) COMMODITY SUPPLY TO THE WORKING PEOPLE

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“Commerce is the supply service of the working people in our country and an important means of meeting the material and cultural needs of the people.”
(Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 586.)

In Korea commerce is, in essence, the supply work for the people, and its basic mission is to promote the people's convenience and welfare. Proceeding from this mission all activities of our socialist commerce are organized and run in the interests of the working people.

Commodities are produced in a planned way to fill the demands of the population. They are also distributed in a planned way to the commercial establishments according to the seasonal demands of the people in different regions and different walks

of life so that they may be equally supplied to the working people.

The commercial network spreads throughout the country at the people's great convenience. Shops are to be found wherever people live, even in remote and rugged mountain areas, not to speak of towns and workers' districts, and the working people can get any goods they need.

Uniform prices are applied to the same kinds of goods in all shops, whether they are located in towns, rural villages or lumbermen's settlements in remote mountain areas. The prices of mass consumption goods are lower than other goods, and the prices of those for children, in particular, are fixed at such a low scale that they barely cover the production costs.

Public catering and service have appreciably developed. The developed and modernized public catering and service are greatly promoting the convenience of the working people and their cultural aspect of life. In particular, by relieving women of their kitchen and other household drudgeries they provide them with favourable conditions for taking part in public activities without any worry.

The service network nearly doubled in 1961-70.

The people's ever-increasing demand for goods is fully met with the domestic goods produced with our own raw materials and technology.

Our commerce is a Juche-based, advanced socialist commerce that truly serves the working people.

Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's popular policies, in our country there are no unemployed or beggars, and everyone enjoys an abundant and cultured life, free from worry about food, clothing or housing, and receiving benefits of free education and medical service.

9. SOUTH KOREA UNDER THE OCCUPATION OF US IMPERIALISM

1) US IMPERIALIST COLONIAL RULE OVER SOUTH KOREA

US imperialism, the Korean people's sworn enemy who had invaded Korea more than a hundred years ago, occupied south Korea by force of arms after the Second World War and lorded it over there as the new colonial ruler in place of Japanese imperialism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The US imperialists have enforced colonial rule in south Korea and turned it into a military base for their aggression against the whole of Korea and Asia."
(Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, pp. 541-42.)

From the first days of their occupation of south Korea the US imperialists made frantic efforts to turn it into a military bridgehead, a military base of aggression against the whole of Korea and the Asian continent.

The US imperialists have allotted for south Korea 40 per cent of their "aid" to Asia, and spent more than 80 per cent of it for the training of their local mercenaries and the supply of military equipment.

The US "military aid" given to south Korea as direct military expenditures in the 25 years from 1949 to 1974, amounted to well over 6,040 million dollars.

The US imperialists are stationing over 40,000 US

aggression troops in south Korea plus a huge local mercenary army 700,000 strong.

They have shipped into south Korea large quantities of weapons of mass destruction such as tactical nuclear weapons and guided missiles and are equipping the south Korean puppet army with latest fighter-bombers, tanks, destroyers and various up-to-date lethal weapons. The puppet army is now being reinforced and its military equipment further modernized, to meet the needs of the US imperialist policy of aggression and war. Military airfields, rocket bases, naval ports and other military bases and installations are built or expanded in a big way in south Korea.

South Korea has thus been converted into a huge army camp, into a zone of military action where as many as 200 military bases of the US imperialist army of aggression are set up and great military forces concentrated.

The US imperialists are covering up their military occupation and colonial rule in south Korea with the veil of neo-colonialism. They are enforcing their policy of colonial enslavement in south Korea, as a puppeteer does, directing and manipulating the south Korean puppet regime through the "US Embassy", the "US Office for International Development", the "US Command in Korea" and many other ruling apparatuses in south Korea.

The south Korean puppet regime is a camouflage for US imperialist colonial rule; it is nothing but an instrument devoted to the execution of the US imperialist policy of colonial enslavement. This is clear from the fact that all the successive puppet cliques in south Korea have been dyed-in-the-wool pro-American stooges who have faithfully executed the US imperialist policy of colonial enslavement.

These pro-American cat's-paws—Syngman Rhee and Chang Myon, the ousted bosses of the south Korean puppet regime, and Pak Jung Hi of today—have

all made south Korea entirely dependent on US imperialism, their master.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi is the most heinous pro-American and pro-Japanese stooge. Blood-related to a traitor to the nation this villain wrote an "application in blood" for service in the aggression army of Japanese imperialism when Korea was under its rule. He was soon promoted to the rank of "1st lieutenant" for his "meritorious service". Even the Japanese could hardly match him in loyalty for Japanese imperialism, so that he became a "top-grade Japanese" with a name of "Okamoto".

The traitor Pak Jung Hi acted as a faithful dog of Japanese imperialism. He rendered devoted service to the Japanese "Emperor" by ruthlessly suppressing and killing Korean revolutionaries and patriots who fought Japan for the freedom and independence of the country. This rascal was also a human butcher. While taking part in more than 110 Japanese "mopping-up operations", he slaughtered even children and old people, burning down Korean houses and villages. By committing such towering atrocities, he won the nickname of "Captain of the Shock Troops" from the Japanese imperialists.

When Japanese imperialism surrendered, the traitor Pak Jung Hi promptly transformed himself into a pro-American stooge.

While serving the south Korean puppet army as an intelligence agent of US imperialism he betrayed a great many patriotic soldiers into death. This won him the favour of his US imperialist masters, and he was made puppet number one after receiving a systematic intelligence training.

After making himself the head of the puppet regime, the traitor Pak Jung Hi concluded the "ROK-Japan Agreements" at the instigation of US imperialism. Thus he opened the way for the Japanese mili-

tarists to reinvade Korea. He made no scruple of treacherously supplying his US imperialist masters with more than 50,000 young and middle-aged south Koreans, upon their orders, as cannon fodder for their aggressive war in Viet Nam.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi does not mind committing any treachery, if ordered by his masters. He has left all the manpower and material resources of south Korea to the mercy of the US imperialists for the execution of their policy of aggression and war.

He has pledged time and again his "allegiance" to his US imperialist masters, declaring: "I'll be forever with the Stars and Stripes." He is begging for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggression army and intensifying military provocations against the northern half of the Republic, aggravating tension in Korea to the extreme.

Since he was installed in the puppet regime over 10 years ago, the treacherous flunkey Pak Jung Hi has brought immeasurable misfortunes and hardships to the south Korean people, selling the country and the people to his master, US imperialism. He is indeed the traitor to the nation and the faithful lackey of US imperialism, who has no parallel in all ages and all countries.

2) JAPANESE MILITARISM'S RENEWED AGGRESSION ON SOUTH KOREA BY THE HELP OF US IMPERIALISM

The US imperialists are active in bringing the Japanese militarists into south Korea in keeping with the infamous aggressive "Nixon Doctrine".

The Japanese militarists who are accustomed by

history to invading other countries with the help of big powers, have stepped up their renewed aggression on south Korea, capitalizing on the US imperialists' "new Asia policy". They are penetrating into south Korea in an attempt to regain their old position as colonial ruler and, using south Korea as a stepping stone, to realize their ambition for expansion in Asia.

They have set out in real earnest for the reinvansion of south Korea since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Agreements". They have already stretched their crooked hands of aggression deep into the political, military, economic and all other spheres in south Korea. Having set up various aggressive apparatuses in south Korea the Japanese militarists are ceaselessly implanting pro-Japanese influence. They have obtained extraterritorial privileges and colonial concessions by dint of different kinds of unequal treaties.

The Japanese militarists are also perpetrating open military aggression against south Korea. They have established an early warning system, military information exchange system, military communications system and other multifarious systems of joint military operations between the "Self Defence Force", their aggressive armed force, and the south Korean puppet army. Furthermore, they are supplying the south Korean puppet army with aircraft, tanks, war vessels, vehicles and other military equipment. Blinded by their ambition for overseas expansion, the Japanese militarists have worked out even operational plans to invade the whole of Korea, such as "Operation Three Arrows", "Operation Flying Dragon" and "Operation Bull Run".

The Japanese militarists are subjugating the south Korean economy under the "Agreement for Industrial Properties" and other shackling economic "agreements". More than 300 firms, companies and banks of Japanese monopoly capital have wormed their way into south Korea and seized its main eco-

nomic arteries to squeeze superprofits. They have even planted a colonial settlement under the name of what they call "a free export zone". Japanese monopolies concluded the "Agreement for the Development of Continental Shelf" with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, in order to take away the submarine resources in addition to the terrestrial resources. They are increasing capital investments in south Korea and setting up pollutional industries there in a big way.

South Korea has now turned into a commodity market of the rapacious Japanese monopoly capital, its place of investment and its base to obtain cheap raw materials and manpower. Thus it is becoming a dual colony of US and Japanese imperialism.

3) SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN SOUTH KOREA

The occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and their colonial military fascist rule have reduced south Korea to a dark land where fascism and terror prevail all over the society, and pushed its economy to the brink of total bankruptcy, bringing unfathomable miseries and sufferings to the people.

A. DARK LAND WHERE FASCIST RAMPAGE HOLDS SWAY

The US imperialists are intensifying the fascist repression of the south Korean people in an attempt to maintain their colonial rule facing total disintegration and wipe out all the socio-political elements that hinder the execution of their policy of aggression and war.

The US imperialists direct the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters to enforce the most tyrannical, savage military fascist rule of terror which has no parallel in the world.

During the last 13 years the traitorous Pak Jung Hi military hordes have revised for the worse or manufactured over 4,000 malignant laws including the notorious "National Security Law" and "Anti-Communist Law", thereby setting up a fascist "judicial system" which is unexampled in its severity. They have greatly expanded the "Central Intelligence Agency" and other fascist agencies of repression. The puppet police alone is 60,000 strong, which is 2.5 times greater than that deployed all over Korea during Japanese imperialist rule. In south Korea today the personnel employed in repressing the people exceeds 4,500,000.

Having declared "anti-communism" their "national policy", the Pak Jung Hi gangsters are brutally suppressing the socio-political activities of the people, arresting, imprisoning and killing patriots right and left.

Pak Jung Hi military ruffians have become ever more malicious in their fascist repression since the so-called "revitalization", the second military coup staged in October 1972.

Under the signboard of "revitalization" the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits are barbarously arresting, imprisoning and slaughtering people of broad segments—student youth, religious community, cultural workers and political figures—who oppose outside forces and call for the reunification of the country. They go the length of perpetrating international gangsterism—kidnapping exiles abroad to mete out punishment on them.

Thus, even the elementary democratic freedoms and rights—including those of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration—have been

completely stamped out in south Korea, and the people are languishing, stripped of all political rights.

Today south Korean society has turned into an "airless, juiceless and lightless land" under an "intelligence rule which overrides human rights and an authoritarian rule which defies public opinion".

B. THE RUIN OF THE ECONOMY

The south Korean economy is reduced to an economy dependent on foreign monopoly capital. It has been totally bankrupted by the US imperialists and their lackeys' policy of colonial enslavement.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi is introducing foreign monopoly capital without limit under the plausible name of "modernization". The amount of foreign monopoly capital brought into south Korea totalled 6,080 million dollars by the end of March 1974.

The US, Japanese and other foreign monopoly capital has already seized all the aluminium, synthetic resin, synthetic pulp, automobile assembling and electric appliance industries and 80 per cent of the electric-power instrument, shipbuilding and textile industries, and penetrated deep into cement and other industries.

At present south Korea relies on foreign countries for more than 80 per cent of the raw and other materials. It depends almost entirely on foreign monopoly capital for the supply of pig iron, steel and structural steel and other industrial raw materials. Especially, it turns to imports for 100 per cent of crude oil, cotton, crude sugar, rubber and raw wool, 80 per cent of timber and 75 per cent of scrap iron. The south Korean economy has thus become a dependent colonial economy completely devoid of the self-supply of equipment, fuel and raw materials which are indispensable for production.

At present south Korea's liabilities amount to more than 5,000 million dollars, and it has been reduced to a place of investments for foreign capital and a market of surplus commodities.

The south Korean rural economy has also been utterly devastated. It is impoverished to the limit because of the requisition of farm lands by the US imperialist aggressors, the influx of surplus grain and the pillage of the peasants. Today south Korea's grain output has dropped to two-thirds of that in the period of Japanese imperialist rule.

In 1972 south Korea imported some 5,640,000 tons of grain. The proportion of imported grain is increasing year after year in south Korea. It rose from 17 per cent in the years before 1960 to 24.8 per cent in 1969 and to 32.4 per cent in 1973.

South Korea, the former granary of Korea, has thus been reduced to an area of chronic famine.

C. THE MISERABLE PLIGHT OF THE PEOPLE

Today the south Korean people are undergoing the "greatest hardships in 4,000 years" under the double and treble exploitation and oppression by the US and Japanese aggressors and their lackeys.

Because of the total bankruptcy of the national industry and the harsh plunder by foreign monopoly capital, south Korea's annual national income is 50 dollars per capita, the lowest in the world.

The wages of the south Korean workers average 8,000 to 9,000 *won* a month (in terms of south Korean currency). This is no more than one-fourth of the minimum living cost of 34,230 *won* (1971). It is a common phenomenon in south Korea that even such starvation wages are paid three or four months in arrears.

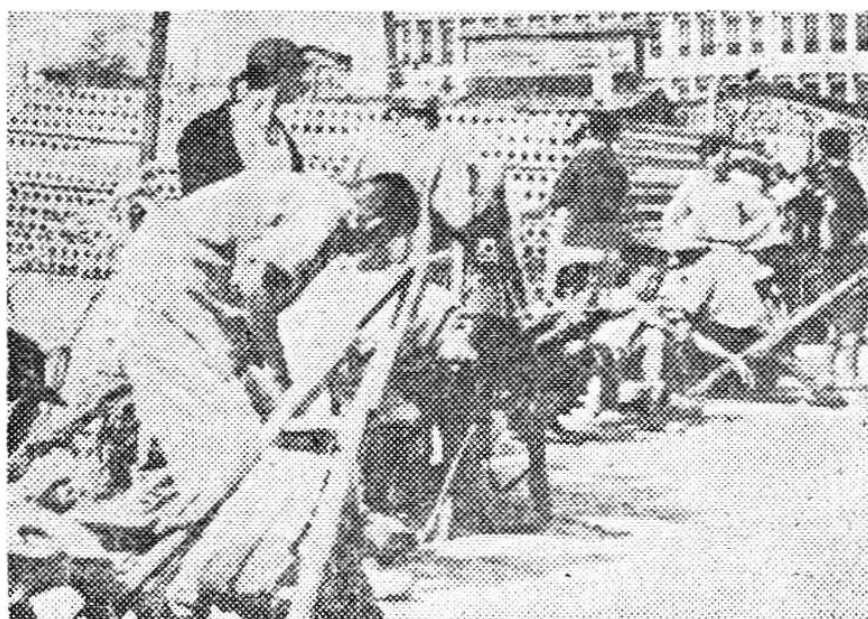
The number of the unemployed and semi-unem-

ployed runs into 8 million in south Korea. The workers on the job are slaved 12 to 18 hours a day.

Some 100 kinds of onerous taxes are imposed on the south Korean people. The tax revenues raised during the period from 1961 to 1969 totalled over 830,000 million *won*. This was 8 times greater than the total figure of the preceding 12 years.

The south Korean peasants are deprived of 50 to 80 per cent of their annual harvests as farm rent and robbed of an enormous amount of their food grain through forcible sale and "delivery for military use".

Jobless people miserably roaming the streets in south Korea



Miserable plight of south Korean people living in board shacks, ragged and starved

The result is that 70 to 80 per cent of them are now suffering from serious food shortage.

The students are forced to pay over 60 kinds of miscellaneous impositions. Excessive school expenses keep 3 million children out of school.

South Korea belongs to one of the world's worst areas with regard to public health. It is internationally known as a "kingdom of tuberculosis" and "kingdom of disease".

The average span of life of the south Korean population is 11 to 16 years shorter than in the days of Japanese imperialist rule, and the death rate is nearly 20 in every thousand.

South Korea has thus been converted into an uninhabitable "hell on earth".

4) ANTI-US NATIONAL-SALVATION STRUGGLE OF THE SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Where there are exploitation and oppression, there will always be revolutionary struggle on the part of the people." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 562.)

In the past 30 years the south Korean people, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea originated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, have waged an unflagging struggle against US imperialism and its underlings and for national salvation. Even under the military fascist rule of terror they have stubbornly fought for the right to live, for democracy and for national reunification.

Their righteous patriotic struggle against US im-

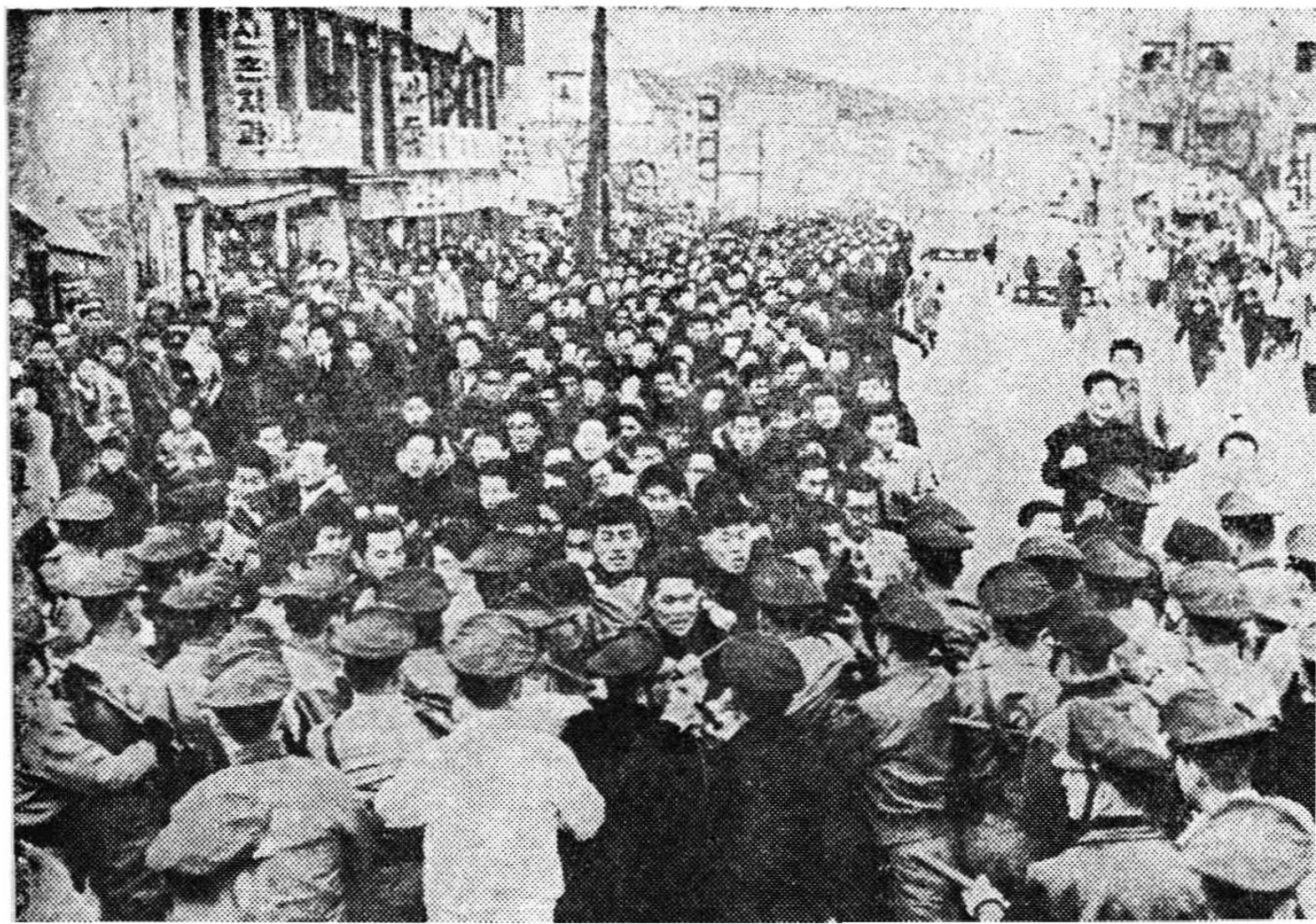
perialism gained momentum from the first days of its occupation of south Korea.

The forceful October Popular Resistance of 1946 shook the whole land of south Korea. This was followed by the struggle against the ruinous May 10 separate election in 1948. The anti-US national-salvation struggle of the south Korean people went on without letup and dealt serious blows to US imperialism and its underlings.

With the intensification of the fascist repression by the US imperialists and their lackeys, the resentment and indignation of the south Korean people mounted higher and they showed an increasing tendency to resist the enemy.

Especially, the brilliant achievements made by the

South Korean people fighting against the traitorous "ROK-Japan talks"



people in the northern half in socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung powerfully inspired the south Korean people in dire distress to the struggle for a "new government" and a "new system".

Their pent-up resentment and wrath against the colonial fascist rule of US imperialism and its lackeys exploded at last in April 1960 as a popular uprising. The April Popular Uprising in which a total of 1,358,000 people participated in 523 actions throughout south Korea toppled the puppet government of Syngman Rhee and delivered a telling blow at the colonial rule of US imperialism. This was the first victory of the south Korean people in their anti-US national-salvation struggle against the colonial rule of US imperialism and for the national liberation and the reunification of the country; it marked a new turning point in the advancement of the south Korean revolutionary movement.

Following the April Popular Uprising, the revolutionary advance of the south Korean people gained strength with each passing day and became better organized.

Under the leadership of the Socialist Mass Party the student youth and people of south Korea waged a heroic fight to tear down the barrier between the north and the south, with dynamic slogans like "Reunification is the only way out," "Let's go north, come south, let's meet at Panmunjom!"

The US imperialists were so terrified by their fierce struggle for national reunification that they instigated the military fascist gangsters to stage a "military coup" and ruthlessly suppressed the just patriotic struggle of the south Korean people.

Drawing on the lessons acquired at the cost of blood in their decisive struggle against the enemy, the south Korean revolutionaries and people founded



**The south Korean young students and other people
in a staunch struggle against the fascist repression
and manoeuvre for a long-term office by the traitor
Pak Jung Hi puppet clique**

the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a new powerful revolutionary party.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification whose guiding idea is the immortal Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and great revolutionary leader, is fighting, for the present, to carry out the national-liberation democratic revolution in south Korea and, further, to achieve the reunification of the country.

The birth of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification as an organized leading force for the south Korean revolution and its increased activities have vigorously developed the anti-US, national-salvation struggle of the south Korean people even in the teeth of the daily intensified fascist repression by US imperialism and its henchmen.

The March 24 and June 3, 1964 struggles against the criminal "ROK-Japan Agreements", by which the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique under the manipulation of US imperialism "legalized" the Japanese militarists' resumption of aggression in Korea, and the subsequent struggle against the unlawful June 8, 1967 "election" and other patriotic struggles of the student youth and people of south Korea dealt the US imperialists heavy blows in the execution of their policy of aggression and greatly contributed to increasing the anti-fascist democratic forces.

Thus, the anti-US patriotic struggle of the south Korean people grew in scope as the days went by, and in October 1973 it finally developed into a mass struggle involving student youth, religious community, cultural workers, political figures and all other sections of people, to oppose fascism, the "government" and foreign forces.

Defying the unheard-of sanguinary suppression, the student youth and people of south Korea rose in this patriotic struggle under the slogans: "Down with Pak regime!", "Give us freedom or death!" Their struggle is now giving a great blow to the military fascist terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, bringing the puppet regime to the brink of collapse.

Thus, the US imperialist colonial rule in south Korea is now shaking to its very foundation.

10. KOREAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENT, PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY

1) REUNIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY, THE GREATEST NATIONAL TASK OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

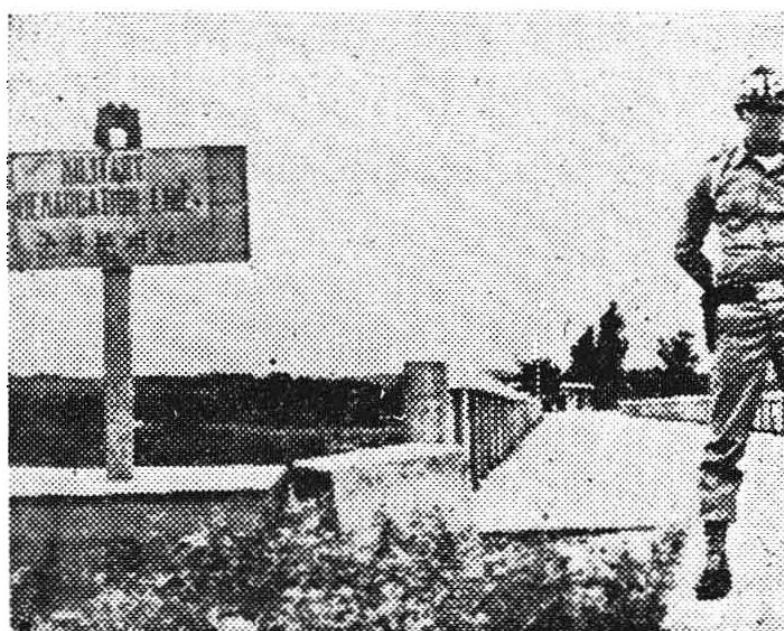
"To reunify the divided homeland is the greatest and most pressing national task for the entire Korean people at present. Its solution brooks not a moment's delay." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 484.)

The Korean people are a homogeneous nation with the same language and customs. They have lived in one and the same territory for thousands of years. For many ages our people lived in unity on the same land blessed with rich natural resources. But they have been separated into the north and the south because of the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea. Although a new generation has grown up since the division, the cherished desire of our nation for the reunification of their fatherland has not been realized.

The partition of the country has brought untold national sufferings to the Korean people. Owing to the territorial division and national split, the gap between north and south Korea is ever widening in all fields of politics, economy, and culture. The national community of our people, formed through a

long history, is gradually fading away. The national split has prevented the coordinated use of the nation's vast natural wealth and the inexhaustible strength and talents of our people for the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the people. The Korean people are unable to visit their separated parents, wives and children, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends and even write to each other although they live at a hailing distance. The national split has caused unbearable sufferings and distress particularly to the people in south Korea. The US imperialists have imposed the most reactionary colonial fascist rule upon the south Korean people and plunged them into a living hell where hunger, poverty, terrorism and murder prevail.

The US imperialist occupation of south Korea has been the main cause of serious menace to peace in Korea and Asia. The misfortunes, miseries and sufferings brought by the US imperialist aggressors must be ended at the earliest date, and Korea must be reunified. If the abnormal situation resulting from the country's division continues, the Korean nation will be perpetually split and south Korea reduced to a permanent colony and military base.



The US imperialist aggressive army obstructing the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea

and commodity market for the US and Japanese imperialists.

Today the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are engaged in all sorts of machinations to eternalize the division of Korea and create "two Koreas". Under the circumstances, to achieve national reunification through the frustration of the divisive manoeuvres of the enemies at home and abroad is the greatest national task for the Korean people. Its accomplishment must not be delayed any longer.

2) BASIC POLICY FOR NATIONAL REUNIFICATION AND STRUGGLE FOR ITS REALIZATION

Immediately after the country was bisected owing to the US imperialist occupation of south Korea, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the most correct line and policies for early national reunification, reflecting the unanimous aspiration of the entire Korean people, and has energetically led them in the struggle to achieve it.

A. BASIC POLICY FOR NATIONAL REUNIFICATION

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung admirably applied his Juche idea in the solution of the reunification problem and advanced a policy for independent, peaceful reunification, the only correct policy of national reunification.

Comrade Kim Il Sung remarked:

"We have maintained and still maintain that the question of Korea's reunification should be solved by

the Korean people themselves on democratic principles, by peaceful means, and independently, without any foreign interference." (*Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists*, Eng. ed., p. 115.)

As the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the basic policy of national reunification is to attain it independently, without any foreign interference, on democratic principles, and by peaceful means.

The principle of independence calls for solving the reunification problem by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference as it comes within their right to self-determination. The democratic principle means settling the reunification issue by establishing a unified government representing the people of all strata through a north-south general election to be held on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces.

The principle of peaceful means implies that the country should be reunified peacefully in all cases without recourse to force of arms.

The policy of independent, peaceful reunification set forth by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the only correct policy which brilliantly embodies his immortal Juche idea that one is the master of one's own destiny and also has the power to shape it.

B. THE DPRK GOVERNMENT'S CONSISTENT EFFORT AT NATIONAL REUNIFICATION

In line with the basic policy of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with regard to national reunification, the Government of our Republic put forward reasonable and concrete proposals on independent, peaceful reunification at each period

and stage of the developing situation and made every sincere effort to carry them out.

The Government of our Republic and the political parties and social organizations in the northern half of the country have since liberation advanced concrete reunification proposals on more than 130 occasions, which included: the reunification of the country by forming a unified government through a north-south general election; the enforcement of the north-south Confederation; armament reduction and the conclusion of a peace agreement; collaboration and interchange between the north and the south; and mutual visits and mail exchange.

Some of the major proposals are:

A joint conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea was held in Pyongyang in April 1948 at the proposal of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The conference proposed to make all foreign troops withdraw from Korea and reunify the country by setting up a unified government through a free all-Korea general election. Only the US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique were opposed to it.

In June 1950 the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK advanced a proposal on achieving reunification by merging the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the south Korean "national assembly" into a single legislative body for all Korea. However, the US imperialists and their south Korean puppets answered our proposals by provoking at last an aggressive war against the DPRK.

Since the armistice in Korea the Government of our Republic has not relaxed its effort at peaceful national reunification even for a moment.

The Eighth Session of the Supreme People's Assembly convened in October 1954 proposed to hold either another joint conference of the representa-

tives of political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea or a joint session of the Supreme People's Assembly and the south Korean "national assembly".

The Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in April 1956 proposed to make all the foreign troops withdraw from Korea and to set up a permanent commission consisting of the representatives of the governments, the highest legislative organs, political parties and social organizations from north and south Korea. This commission would remove the barrier between the north and the south, promote contacts between them and discuss and solve the question of reunification.

In January 1957 the Chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society proposed to the South Korean Red Cross Society to discuss the problem of letting the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations help the separated families and relatives in the north and the south to exchange letters of inquiring after one another.

In his report made at the 15th anniversary celebration of the August 15 Liberation in 1960, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reaffirmed the policy of independent, peaceful reunification and advanced an epoch-making proposal on instituting the north-south Confederation as a transitional measure.

The Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly convened in March 1964 proposed either to hold a joint conference of the representatives of political parties and social organizations from north and south Korea or to realize national unity and cooperation through contacts and exchange of views between the representatives of people of all strata in north and south Korea. In order to restore the destroyed economy of south Korea and solve the

problem of people's livelihood there, it further expressed its readiness to send to south Korea two million sok of rice, 100,000 tons of steel, one billion kwh of electricity, 10,000 tons of chemical fibre and cement, timber, machinery, etc., every year, and take over south Korean jobless people to the northern half of the country and ensure them jobs and a secured life.

The Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK called in April 1971 put forward an eight-point reunification programme.

All the proposals made by the Government of the DPRK for independent, peaceful reunification have faithfully reflected the ardent national aspiration. They are the most reasonable, fair and just proposals based on the full consideration of the different situations in the north and the south caused by the partition of the country.

However, the US imperialists and the successive south Korean puppets turned down all of them for no reason and without any counterproposal. They did not advance a single proposal with regard to the reunification issue.

C. ANNOUNCEMENT OF NORTH-SOUTH JOINT STATEMENT AND THE STRUGGLE TO PUT IT INTO EFFECT

In his historic speech on August 6, 1971, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made an intelligent analysis of the situation at home and abroad which was developing in favour of the Korean people fighting for the cause of national reunification and set forth a new policy for north-south negotiations to be conducted on a broad scale. He declared that our side was always ready to contact with all the south Korean political parties including the

“Democratic Republican Party”, social organizations and individual personages.

This epoch-making proposal marked a historic turn in the struggle to realize the cause of peacefully reunifying Korea.

After the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced that proposal, the pressure of the south Korean people and the voices of the world public, demanding the materialization of the proposal, grew irresistible. As things had come to such a pass, the south Korean puppets, who had opposed any contacts between the north and the south so far, were compelled to agree to the opening of a dialogue, though in the form of Red Cross talks.

Thus, on August 20, 1971, the first contact took place between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations, and the road to dialogue was opened, making a breach in the barrier that had stood between the north and the south for a quarter of a century.

In his subsequent talk with the journalists of the Japanese newspaper *Yomiuri Shimbun* and many other talks with foreign journalists, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reclarified our principled stand on national reunification and brought a new phase in widening the scope of north-south dialogue. As a result, the north-south high-level talks were held separately from the Red Cross talks.

In particular, in 1972 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down the three major principles of national reunification to cope with the prevailing internal and external situation. Their basic contents are independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

This led to the announcement of a historic North-South Joint Statement on July 4, the same year. The keynote of this statement was the three major principles of national reunification laid down by the

great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

These principles as stipulated in the joint statement are:

First, reunification should be achieved independently, without relying on outside forces or without foreign interference;

Second, reunification should be attained by peaceful means without recourse to force of arms against each other;

Third, a great unity of the nation as homogeneous one should be promoted before anything else, transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and system.

The announcement of the North-South Joint Statement was a historic event that furnished a clear proof of the correctness and great vitality of the policy of independent, peaceful reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It signified the Korean people's great achievement in the struggle for national reunification. The announcement of the North-South Joint Statement marked a definite milestone in the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

The 28th Session of the UN General Assembly declared that the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were the only correct principles to be observed in the settlement of the Korean reunification issue and expressed its full support for them.

After the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement the Government of our Republic took a number of measures to carry out the agreements in the statement.

As a concrete measure for the implementation of the agreements in the joint statement, it proposed to realize collaboration between the north and the south in different fields, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural.

In particular, it put forward a five-point proposal on removing the present military confrontation between the north and the south, i.e., the cessation of reinforcement of armed forces and arms drive, withdrawal of all foreign troops, reduction of army strength and armaments, prohibition of introduction of weapons from abroad and conclusion of a peace agreement—the most urgent and cardinal issue in eliminating distrust and misunderstanding between the north and the south, in deepening mutual trust and in creating an atmosphere of national unity.

However, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are flunkys and quislings turned down all our proposals, saying: “Now is not yet the stage of discussion” or “It is premature.”

Under the circumstances, the Government of our Republic proposed either to widen the scope of the work of the North-South Coordination Commission or to hold a political consultative conference to be attended by the representatives of political parties and social organizations and individual personages of all strata in the north and the south.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi refused this proposal, too. Having opposed all the proposals advanced by our side in the north-south dialogue, the traitors at last put forward a criminal line for national division when they issued on June 23, 1973 the “Special Foreign Policy Statement Concerning Peaceful Reunification” which called for the simultaneous entry of “two Koreas” into the United Nations. Thus, in overt violation of the North-South Joint Statement in which they had solemnly pledged themselves to strive to reunify the country, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique disclosed their foul intention to perpetuate the national split.

This situation urgently demanded that our people take a radical step to save the nation—to thwart



The Korean people are vigorously struggling to drive out the US imperialist army of aggression from south Korea and to achieve the independent reunification of their country

the plot for a permanent national split and promote the cause of national reunification.

In his historic speech, "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country", delivered on June 23, 1973, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a new five-point proposition for national reunification, which included suggestions to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene a Great National Congress comprising representatives of people of all strata and all political parties and social organizations in the north and the south, institute the north-south Confedera-

tion under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, and enter the UN in the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

This proposition put forward by the leader afforded guarantee for the realization of the principles clarified in the North-South Joint Statement and opened up a wide avenue to national reunification. The proposition, therefore, received wholehearted support and welcome from all peace-loving countries and people in the world, to say nothing of the entire north and south Korean people.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries highly appreciated the five-point proposition for national reunification as an excellent one which is in accord not only with the interests of the Korean people but also with the interests of world peace. It expressed its full support for it.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi clique, the traitors to the nation, again turned down the fair and just programme put forward by our Republic. They kicked up war hysteria to aggravate the situation in Korea to the extreme.

The south Korean puppet clique tried to fool our people and the world people by making a proposal for a "nonaggression pact", a stratagem aimed to cover their criminal acts and further their bankrupt line of national division.

All this showed that the Pak Jung Hi clique neither wanted to remove tension and strengthen peace in Korea nor were they capable of solving this question.

In March 1974, the Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK proposed to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the USA with a view to dispelling tension in Korea and promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea in line with the new policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This proposal is a truthful reflection of the Korean people's earnest desire to have a real guarantee for the relaxation of tension in Korea and to accelerate the independent, peaceful national reunification on the principle of self-determination, in the light of the present situation in Korea which is on the brink of war because of the US imperialists and their stooges' manoeuvres for a permanent national division and their war policy. That is why the peace-loving people of the world are warmly welcoming the proposal, strongly demanding that the US imperialists accept it with sincerity.

The US imperialists have not yet made any response to the proposal of the Government of our Republic for the conclusion of a peace agreement, but are stepping up their aggression and manoeuvres to split our nation.

The Government of the DPRK has thus exerted and is exerting all its efforts to settle the question of the country's reunification independently, peacefully and on the principle of great national unity as clearly pointed out in the North-South Joint Statement.

The question of Korean reunification, however, is still beset with great difficulties owing to the obstructive manoeuvres on the part of the US imperialists and their hirelings.

3) MANOEUVRES OF THE US IMPERIALISTS AND THEIR STOOGES AGAINST KOREA'S REUNIFICATION

The US imperialists are at the bottom of the obstacle in the way of Korea's reunification. From the first days of their occupation of south Korea the

US imperialist aggressors have all along opposed the Korean people's cause of national reunification. Persisting in their sinister design for keeping south Korea as their permanent colony and military base, the US imperialist aggressors have instigated the south Korean puppet clique to suppress by force of arms the south Korean people's struggle for national reunification and butcher democratic personages and patriotic people who advocated national reunification. They have also led the south Korean puppets to blind opposition to the fair and just reunification proposals advanced by the Government of our Republic. As a consequence, all the sincere efforts of the Government of our Republic to reunify the country independently, by peaceful means and on democratic principles have failed to bring about desired results. Even after the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement the US imperialists publicly declared that they would continue to help modernize the south Korean army and would not withdraw US troops, raving that the dialogue must be backed by force of arms. They have thus given active encouragement to the Pak Jung Hi clique in their splitting manoeuvres and war preparations.

The south Korean puppet clique are now selling out the country and splitting the nation under the slogan of "anti-communism". All this has been done under the protection and manipulation of the US imperialists who are madly pursuing the policy of aggression and war against our country. By their manipulation the Pak Jung Hi gang grossly violated the agreements in the North-South Joint Statement the main contents of which are independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. This they did even before the ink of their signature on the statement dried, saying: "We cannot bet our fate on this statement written on a few sheets of paper, nor can we give credit to it."

Pak Jung Hi, the quisling, who stakes his dirty life on US imperialist military backup, has openly opposed the first principle of the North-South Joint Statement by perpetrating a traitorous act begging the permanent occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressor troops, blaring that the UN is not an outside force and that the US troops wearing the helmets of "UN forces" are not foreign troops.

The war maniac Pak Jung Hi has also utterly ignored the second principle of the North-South Joint Statement and is faithfully executing the aggressive policy of the US imperialists who are bent on the provocation of another aggressive war in Korea. Even after the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique have ceaselessly brought in new types of weapons and military equipment from the imperialist United States. Carrying out large-scale military manoeuvres one after another and artificially creating a war atmosphere, they have intensified military provocations against the northern half of our Republic. They perpetrated military provocations against our Republic on more than 33,000 occasions from the time of announcement of the North-South Joint Statement to the end of May 1974.

The Pak Jung Hi clique have also flagrantly violated the third principle of promoting great national unity. Raising an "anti-communist" din all the more loudly, they are running wild to stir up the sentiments of north-south confrontation among the south Korean people and cruelly repressing and murdering patriots and democratic personages aspiring to national reunification. The villainous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique proclaimed an "emergency martial law" on top of a "state of emergency" in October 1972, and rigged up an "October revitalization" which virtually was a second fascist military coup d'etat to

bolster up the setup for confrontation with our Republic. Having thus aggravated the unheard-of military fascist tyranny to the critical point, the traitor Pak Jung Hi clique are driving towards freezing national split, wantonly putting down all the patriotic forces and the growing demand for the reunification of the country.

Developments in the last two years following the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement clearly show that the stands the north and south Korean sides are taking in the dialogue are diametrically opposed to each other.

True to the North-South Joint Statement, the Government of our Republic has consistently made every effort to achieve unity, collaboration and reunification through dialogue. In contrast the south Korean puppet clique have only sought for a permanent national split, crying for "confrontation with dialogue", "competition with dialogue" and "coexistence with dialogue".

In short, the difference in the position of both sides in dialogue reveals the opposite stands between the line of independence and that of dependence on outside forces, between the line of peace and that of war and between the line of unity and that of confrontation. It, in the final analysis, represents the contradiction between the line of reunification and that of split.

In total reliance on outside forces, the Pak Jung Hi clique seek for a freezing of national division and war in contravention to the three major principles of national reunification agreed upon by both sides. They are the vicious splitters who are acting against the aspiration of the entire nation for reunification, the detestable hordes of traitors to the nation who are selling out the interests of the country and the people, the doggedly bellicose elements who are jeopardizing peace in Korea, and the fiendish fascist

hangmen who have turned south Korea into a murderous prison, suppressing and slaughtering people at random.

Today the Pak Jung Hi clique have been completely isolated from the south Korean people. They are desperate in repressing the south Korean people who oppose their traitorous acts. To this end, they have taken numerous "emergency measures", the fascistic, repressive measures without precedent, and are wantonly arresting, imprisoning and killing people who oppose national split and demand reunification. Moreover, in an attempt to divert the attention of the people opposing outside forces and dictatorship, they are making a big fuss about the fictitious "invasion from the north", thereby deliberately aggravating the tension in Korea.

Because of the aggressive manoeuvrings of the US imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, the north-south dialogue has come to a deadlock, and the climate of reunification and peace is clouded with the atmosphere of national split and war.

All these facts show that the cause of national reunification, the greatest task of the Korean people, has not yet been realized entirely because of the aggressive and war policy of the US imperialist aggressors and their stooges, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique.

But, no matter what desperate manoeuvres they may resort to, the US imperialists and their hirelings will not be able to check the main trend of our time advancing towards independence and national freedom under the bright rays of the Juche idea.

The Korean people will thoroughly frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and their lackeys and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country without fail.

11. KOREAN NATIONALS IN JAPAN

A. POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC FOR KOREAN NATIONALS IN JAPAN AND OTHER LANDS

The Korean nationals in Japan and other countries comprise those who, in the years of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, were forcibly taken to Japan as labour or military draftees and those who were compelled to wander abroad in search of livelihood, and their offspring.

As stateless people, the overseas Korean nationals were long subjected to national discrimination and untold humiliation in alien lands, denied of all rights and suffering from all hardships. The Koreans who were dragged to Japan in those years numbered five million. They were forced to slave 14 to 18 hours a day in munitions industry for the Japanese imperialist war of aggression. Many of them were slaughtered en masse "for the sake of secrecy".

However, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, has led the overseas compatriots, who suffered from all sorts of national discrimination and humiliation in foreign lands, to become dignified citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, always showing them paternal solicitude.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers it a sacred duty to protect

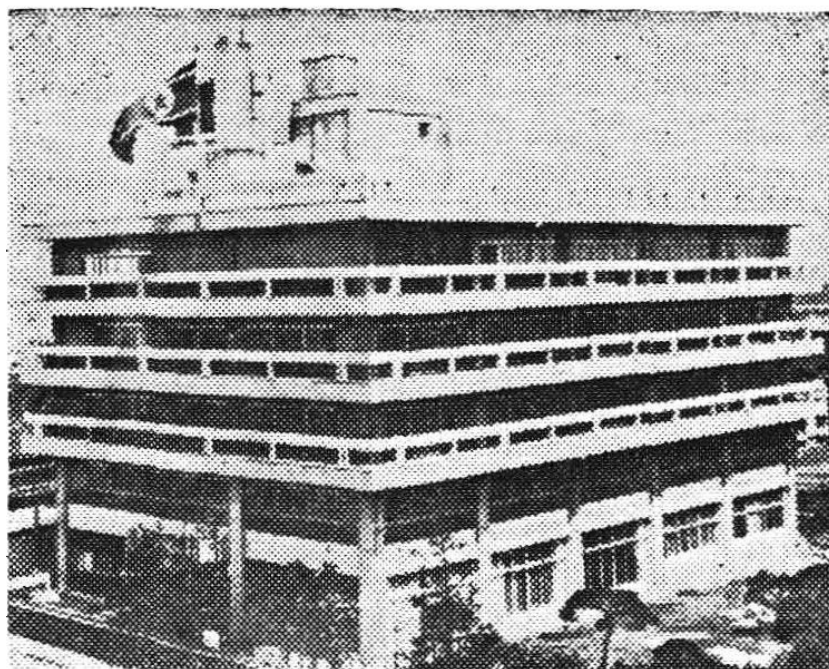
our 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all other Korean citizens overseas, and defend their national rights.” (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 603.)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instituted the law of nationality of the DPRK to provide all the overseas Korean nationals with the legal status as citizens of the Republic and took state measures for their protection. He showed concern for the Korean citizens in Japan by letting their representatives have the honour of being deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. He also honoured many functionaries of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and Korean citizens in Japan with state decorations and commendations. In particular, for the development of the democratic, national education for the children of the Korean citizens in Japan, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung took a step to remit them educational aid funds and scholarships. Their amount sent on 56 occasions from 1957 to October 1974 is over 16,903,830,000 Japanese *yen*. The leader fulfilled the desire of the Korean nationals in Japan to return to their socialist homeland. Thus, some 100,000 compatriots have returned from Japan to their glorious fatherland, the DPRK, since December 1959 and are now leading a new, happy life.

Today, the Korean nationals in Japan and other lands see their bright future in the development and prosperity of their glorious fatherland, the DPRK, and are striving hard for the reunification and flourishing of the country with high sense of national pride and self-respect.

B. CHONGRYON

Chongryon was formed on May 25, 1955. It is a



The Korean Hall in Tokyo

powerful organization of overseas citizens of the DPRK, which has rallied the 600,000 Koreans in Japan close around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung by arming them with the immortal Juche idea and is fighting in defence of their democratic, national rights and for the independent, peaceful reunification of their homeland and national prosperity.

The Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon is Comrade Han Dok Su. It has a well-knit system of organization from the Central Standing Committee down to the local prefectural headquarters, chapters and branches. It has 49 local headquarters, over 300 chapters and 2,000 branches.

Chongryon has under its wing many social organizations such as the League of Korean Youth in Japan, the Union of Korean Democratic Women in Japan and the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, and the press organs such as *Choson Sinbo* and *The Korean News Agency*. It also has the Kumgang-san Opera, the Central Insti-

tute of Chongryon, the Central Education Association of Koreans in Japan, the Korean Affairs Institute and other scientific, cultural and art organizations.

Guided by the great Juche idea in its activities and fully embodying it in all spheres, Chongryon has added luster to its honour of being the overseas citizens' organization of Juche Korea and performed great deeds for the fatherland and the people.

Having set it as the key to the strengthening of the movement of Koreans in Japan to establish the Juche ideological system among them, Chongryon has closely united all the compatriots around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with one ideology and will. At the same time, it has consolidated itself into a strong and authoritative organization of overseas citizens, which does not waver in any storm and stress.

Chongryon has established a well-knit network of study and, through it, is firmly arming the compatriots in Japan with the great Juche idea of the leader. It puts out 35 kinds of publications for their education. These publications are also translated into five languages for circulation through more than 150 countries and regions of the world.

Chongryon has set up a well-organized educational system ranging from primary school to university, and gives the sons and daughters of the Koreans in Japan democratic, national education at schools of all levels.

C. STRUGGLE OF KOREAN NATIONALS IN JAPAN FOR DEMOCRATIC, NATIONAL RIGHTS AND REUNIFICATION OF THE FATHERLAND

Chongryon has registered great successes in defending all the democratic, national rights including

the citizenship of our Republic by foiling the manoeuvrings of the Japanese reactionary forces to persecute and suppress the Korean citizens in Japan.

Under the leadership of Chongryon the Korean nationals in Japan are staunchly defending the citizenship of the DPRK, resolutely frustrating the conspiracy hatched by the Japanese reactionary forces and the south Korean puppet clique to force them to apply for the puppet "ROK nationality" and for "denizenship".

Through an energetic struggle against the unwarranted scheme of the Japanese authorities to rig up such evil laws as the "immigration law" and the "law of foreigners' school", the Korean citizens in Japan have also made a great advance in defending

Korean citizens in Japan dynamically struggling for the reunification of the homeland and their democratic, national rights



their right to live and freedom of social activities.

Under the guidance of Chongryon, the Koreans in Japan have waged a vigorous struggle for free travel to the homeland and attained their objective in a limited scope.

The Chongryon organizations and the Korean nationals in Japan are joining their efforts in the nationwide struggle of the people at home for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In order to put into effect the policy of the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Chongryon is stepping up the work of national unity among the Koreans in Japan.

Chongryon and Korean citizens in Japan are resolute in their struggle against the US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, who are hampering Korea's reunification, and render active support and encouragement to the south Korean people in their anti-US, national-salvation struggle and their struggle against fascism and for democratization.

Through its energetic activities Chongryon is promoting friendship with the Japanese and other peoples of the world and staunchly struggling against imperialism led by US imperialism and in defence of world peace.

The righteous struggle of Chongryon and the Korean citizens in Japan is enjoying a unanimous support from the broad sections of the Japanese people and the progressive people of the world, and the prestige and influence of Chongryon are growing as days go by.

12. FOREIGN RELATIONS

A. INDEPENDENT FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF OUR REPUBLIC

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

“In conducting our foreign activity we maintain the principle of increasing internationalist solidarity and cooperation while holding fast to independence; we are promoting our friendly and cooperative relations with those countries which are friendly toward our country, whether they are large or small.” (*On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies*, Eng. ed., p. 16.)

In its foreign activity the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is strictly following the principle of independence which is in accord with the interests of both the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

The Government of our Republic regards it as the basic principle of its foreign activity to establish state relations as well as political, economic and cultural relations with all the countries that are friendly towards our country, on the principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit, to unite with the people of all countries opposed to imperialism and to actively support and encourage their national-liberation and revolutionary struggles.

The Government of the Republic strives to strengthen unity and cohesion among the socialist countries in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with them. It also endeavours to extend and develop state relations as well as friendly and cooperative ties with Asian, African and Latin American countries fighting for freedom and national independence. At the same time it strives to improve its relations with those capitalist countries which desire to have good relations with our country and pursue an even-handed policy towards the north and the south of Korea.

It is the consistent foreign policy of the Government of the Republic to struggle to check and frustrate the policies of aggression and war of the US imperialists and other imperialists, defend world peace and security and strengthen its solidarity with the people of all countries opposed to imperialism, upholding the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

B. DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Government of our Republic's independent and principled foreign policy based on the immortal Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is showing great vitality.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party's independent and principled foreign policy has won the support of many fraternal parties and countries, numerous revolutionary organizations and people of the world and has further consolidated our country's international position." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, pp. 487-88.)

Today our independent foreign policy enjoys the active support of many countries and our foreign relations are rapidly developing and expanding. At present our country maintains diplomatic relations with more than 70 countries and is promoting economic and cultural exchange with numerous countries. More and more countries are getting desirous of establishing state relations with our country as days go by.

Our country is represented in many international organizations. Many of our institutions and organizations are affiliated with 110-odd international organizations. They carry on their activities in the fields of politics, economy, science, technology, education, public health, culture, arts, and sports and develop friendly and cooperative relations with the people of the world.

Also developing and expanding is the friendly interchange between our people and many peoples of the world. Various delegations and guests now frequently visit our country from Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and Oceania to promote friendship with our people.

Solidarity with the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle is strengthened with each passing day. In line with the strategy of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Government of our Republic is giving active support and encouragement to the anti-imperialist struggle of all nations and makes every effort to strengthen solidarity with all the anti-imperialist forces.

As a result, our people's revolutionary cause now enjoys ever-increasing international support and solidarity, and we have revolutionary comrades and friends in all parts of the world. In particular, our revolutionary cause draws unstinted support and encouragement from the nations of the third world.

The third world represents forces newly emerging on the arena of history. It constitutes a powerful revolutionary force fighting against imperialism. In the past the nations of the third world were all subjected to oppression and exploitation by imperialists and colonialists. Today they have a common aspiration and goal in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the development of their national economies and national prosperity. They are forging ahead along the path of independence and self-reliance, hewing out their destinies by themselves. Our country wholeheartedly supports the righteous struggle of the peoples of the third world who are following the road of independence and revolution. The nations of the third world, in their turn, actively support our independent foreign policy and warmly encourage us in our revolutionary struggle. The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Algiers in September 1973 strongly condemned the US imperialist occupation of south Korea and the "two Koreas" plot and unanimously adopted the "Resolution on the Korean Issue", expressing unreserved support to and solidarity with our people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

All these achievements of the Government of our Republic in its foreign activity are the brilliant fruition of its independent, revolutionary foreign policy based on the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the policy of strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and put it into effect with brilliance, thereby making a great contribution to the development of both the Korean and world revolutions.

Today many countries and progressive people in the world express unmeasured respect and admira-

tion for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has created the immortal Juche idea and devoted himself to the development of the Korean and world revolutions.

The Government of our Republic under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will continue to uphold the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle and more energetically strive for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism in unity with all the revolutionary peoples of the world.

Images have been losslessly embedded. Information about the original file can be found in PDF attachments. Some stats (more in the PDF attachments):

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